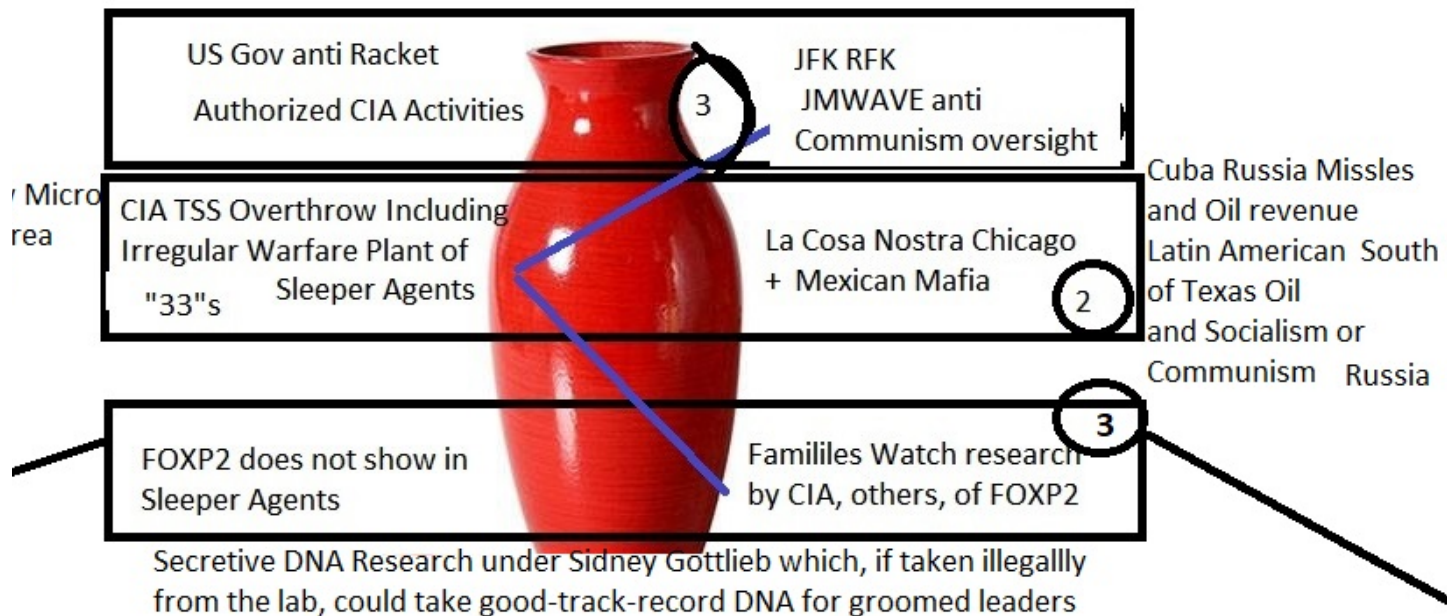


Love of the USA and Sovereign Republicanism Story

The policy difference. Do you merge "2" with "3" ? JFK and CIA disagreed



I suggest in this book a long line of Catholic straight-laced no corruption types are rejecting the Allies of WWII cartel of Defense Contractors as QEII backed Masonic strategic interests businesses that play dirty to win in other countries and thus become a glue to other countries creatign a weave together.

I suggest JFK and RFK and even TK started at the bottom of the vase when they held office as they grew in understanding of the middle of the vase above them they fell backwards away from it unable to in practive reach the top of the vase they were elected to.

That middle of the vase was full of crime RFK and crime reporter Dorothy Kilgallen were trying to break up.

I belive Joseph Kennedy Sr though an Irish Catholic by ties to Great Brittain was connected to this web however JFK and RFK were attempting to stand on their own two feet and had the experience of being President and Attorney General in a weighty time and combines with their Boston anti Catholic expweriences and the situation between Ireland and the Republic of Ireland JFK and RFK rejected the old boys network of their father in Boston and attempted to go up against the CIA DOD QEII backed network.

That story is actually told in Love Story 1970 as JFK meets smart Jacki. In the movie JFK is actually WASP and the Jacki character is a smart Radcliff literature major. The JFK character will complete law school but the Jackie character dies of Cancer. Love means never have to say your sorry and I think going into 1979 a string of assassinations take down the Camelot family but they believe in what they are doing.

I also believe this movie or meme is represented on a Led Zeppelin album cover in one of the windows of Physical Graffiti album art.

See Yale lecture and syllabus on the American Revolution Joanne B. Freeman and whether republicanism is a radical rejection of European rule. IT is.



Psych Ward

Boston was tough for Catholics especially going up against WASPs who had positions of power and the top of the hill. JFK as an Irishman was fighting uphill against discrimination and against the view of the Irish as poor people of inferior status to WASPs. Jacki and her style and literature degree and French background were all JFK needed to know he and being Irish were O.K., and that was much of the deep connection they had and built into an Aura of Irish people around him.

After graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in French literature from George Washington University in 1951, Jacqueline Bouvier started working for the Washington Times-Herald as an inquiring photographer. The following year, she met then-Congressman John Kennedy at a dinner party in Washington. He was elected to the Senate that same year, and the couple married on September 12, 1953, in Newport, Rhode Island. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Following her husband's election to the presidency in 1960, Kennedy was known for her highly publicized restoration of the White House and emphasis on arts and culture, as well as for her style. At age 31, she was the third-youngest first lady of the United States when her husband was inaugurated. From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

[This book](#)

JFK and Jackie were Revealers

Deconstructing the purported statement on the CIA

I will splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it into the winds.

Propaganda through the Arts both on the talents of the artists and the messaging in the arts is what much of the Information Warfare OSS MI5 component of WWII was including the Berlin Olympics in 1936, driving Jewish classical musicians from Germany, stagecraft of public events and singing performances from Irving Berlin, Franz Kutschera, or Singing Von Trapps first as children for the Nazis then defecting to the Allies and singing anti nazi songs in the 30s and 40s.

this all goes to continuing with a Von Trapps plan for continuing to use them in an espionage role tied to QUEII or letting the story end with the end of WWII.



The Real Story Behind That JFK Quote About Destroying the CIA retrieved from [ByMatt Novak, Gizmodo](#) and copied or modified to here

Thanks to Wikileaks, you may have seen a quote from President Kennedy recently about his desire to “splinter the C.I.A. in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds.” Wikileaks used the quote as the password to decrypt its latest release about CIA spy tools. And the quote can be found in news stories around the world, including in some from The Intercept. The only problem? The origin of the quote is a bit dubious.

Famous quotes can be a funny thing in the 20th and 21st centuries. Sometimes we have a solid, first-hand account of something written down in a speech or recorded on film. Other times we rely on journalists and authors to accurately quote someone in a newspaper or a book. And still other times, we have to rely on those same journalists to relay what someone said from a third party. In the case of the JFK quote, it's that last one.

The phrase “splinter into a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds” actually dates back to at least the early 19th century and has decidedly religious origins. You can find versions of the phrase in Methodist sermons from 1819, in letters from clergy of the 1840s, and in fiction of the early 20th century.

In fact, British author John Buchan uses the phrase in his 1916 book *Greenmantle*, set during the First World War:

Make no mistake, Madam; that folly is over. I will tear this sacred garment into a thousand pieces and scatter them on the wind. The people wait today for the

revelation, but none will come. You may kill us if you can, but we have at least crushed a lie and done service to our country.’

So how did we start to attribute this phrase to JFK and his attitudes toward the CIA? The first attribution of this quote to President Kennedy comes from a story in the April 25, 1966 edition of the New York Times. Notably, this was almost three years after Kennedy’s death:

So did Kennedy say it? Possibly. The only attribution we have is an anonymous source from the Kennedy administration by a New York Times reporter three years after Kennedy was assassinated. I’ve found no record that pre-dates 1966. It’s not exactly like he said it in a public speech or even to a reporter directly.

The Truman quote comes from a December 22, 1963 article by former president Harry Truman himself in the Washington Post, published just a month after JFK’s assassination and has been used as fodder for conspiracy theorists who think that the CIA killed Kennedy.

Kennedy was clearly frustrated with the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. But as far as verifying a quote is concerned, this one from JFK isn’t rock solid. For all we know, this anonymous official was using his own words (leaning on a common phrase, of course) to relay the emotion that Kennedy was trying to convey at the time.

...

A trip down into the flower whole of the moth of the vase to see what is inside it



The Peter Lawford home. The British actor known as the Bachelor in Lawford to JFK

The successfull placement of Sleeper Agents around the world means one thing in particular. In highly visible Sovereign heads of state the FOXP2 must not be recognized else the family lines will be recognized and the sleepers exposed
The Lawford Shriver Peace Corps plan is more extensive than approved as

I will splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it into the winds.

CIA

The Private Sector Cartel aligned with QEII, and ally JFK could not openly criticize too much in public, Will Bill Donovan, Donald Barr (33rd Degree Mason) J. Edgar Hoover (Free Mason) and anti communists Felix Rodriguez and others from hispanics recruited for Cuba, Italian La Cosa Nostra mafia, and oil business and oil barrell poolitics of Geroge H.W Bush Zapata Oil, Middle East North Africa MENA Airport, E. Howard Hunt, British Potroleum, and oil disputes with Cuba and Latin America

Splinter

Break up the cartels, the mafia ties to big business, assassinations and overthrows to build a hemispherical Masonic controlled Rothschild Rockefeller stings puppet world of secret allegiances.

Scatter It Into The Winds

Simply break the interconnections to an underworld ruling through subjugated nations and allow each nation to be free and sovereign flying away as birds.

Statement Context

We learn from MR Novak that quote comes from a King George V appointed Canadian Governor during 1936 rule. In fact the history of this would have been told to JFK by his Ambassador to Great Britain father Joseph Kennedy Sr possible during the Von Trapp story. So we can create a plausible context that this went into the mind of JFK regarding used Von Trapp Windsor DNA as part of a CIA plot with the British and then out of his mouth as he repurposes the language of the phrase.



John Buchan retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

John Buchan, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir GCMG GCVO CH PC DL (/ˈbʌxən/; 26 August 1875 – 11 February 1940) was a British novelist, historian, and Unionist politician who served as Governor General of Canada, the 15th since Canadian Confederation.

After a brief legal career, Buchan simultaneously began his writing career and his political and diplomatic careers, serving as a private secretary to the administrator of various colonies in southern Africa. He eventually wrote propaganda for the British war effort during the First World War. He was elected Member of Parliament for the Combined Scottish Universities in 1927, but he spent most of his time on his writing career, notably writing *The Thirty-Nine Steps* and other adventure fiction.

In 1935, King George V, on the advice of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, appointed Buchan to replace the Earl of Bessborough as Governor General of Canada, for which purpose Buchan was raised to the peerage. He occupied the post until his death in 1940.

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 JUNE 1865 – 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 until his death in 1936.

It was in 1936 into 1938 the Von Trapp Singers were utilized to counter the Austrian Anschluss and this history was made clear to JFK and what resulted from that history.

Buchan was enthusiastic about literacy and the development of Canadian culture, and he received a state funeral in Canada before his ashes were returned to the United Kingdom.

Modern critics have commented on the racist and anti-semitic attitudes displayed in his writing.

This book asserts many people know of research into Borderline Personality Disorder which is under the umbrella of symptoms which I might call "FOXP2 Syndrome."

More active though rational emotions including sympathy and more active rather than steady attention make up the intelligence but wandering and not particularly disciplined intelligent mind.

I assert Marilyn Monroe as well as Andy Warhol and others including Glorian Donegan and myself have FOXP2 and it was being watched by the FBI and CIA as it occurred in Albert Einstein, the Windosrs, Kutcheras, Kennedys, and more.

Lee Harvey Oswald was used by the Schwarzenegger Donald Barr 33s Free Masons research team to take the blame (along with Russia) for the assassination of JFK.

Oswald's assassin was Jack Ruby who fits coming from such a family of traits in Chicago and his birthday was in one week of April 1.



Jack Ruby retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

He likely knew what I think to be true, in Chicago speech and personality research is underway and I think Obama Jr being moved to Chicago is part of that.

Jack Leon Ruby (born Jacob Leon Rubenstein; MARCH 25, 1911 – January 3, 1967) was an American nightclub owner. He fatally shot Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963, while Oswald was in police custody after being charged with both the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the incumbent United States president, and the murder of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. A Dallas jury found Ruby guilty of murdering Oswald, and he was sentenced to death.

Jack Ruby was born Jacob Leon Rubenstein[1] on March 25, 1911, in the Maxwell Street area of Chicago, the son of Joseph Rubenstein and Fannie Turek Rutkowski (or Rokowsky), both Polish-born Orthodox Jews from Sokołów. Ruby was the fifth of his parents' 10 surviving children. While he was growing up, his parents were often violent towards each other and frequently separated; Ruby's mother was eventually committed to a mental hospital. His troubled

childhood and adolescence were marked by juvenile delinquency with time being spent in foster homes. At age 11 in 1922, he was arrested for truancy. Ruby eventually skipped school so often that he had to spend time at the

► Institute for Juvenile Research .

Still a young man, he sold horse-racing tip sheets and various novelties, then acted as a business agent for a local refuse collectors union that later became part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT).

[Like Kings Daughters Hospital in Norfolk Virginia, Mc Martin Preschool in Manhattan Beach, and the hospital Rosemary Kennedys Speech Center attempt surgery was performed at.] [Further Reading](#)

From his early childhood, Ruby was nicknamed "Sparky" by those who knew him. His sister, Eva Grant, said that he acquired the nickname because he resembled a slow-moving horse named "Spark Plug" or "Sparky" in the contemporary comic strip Barney Google. ("Spark Plug" debuted as a character in the strip in 1922, when Ruby was 11. Other accounts say that the name was given because of his quick temper. In either event, Grant stated that Ruby did not like the nickname Sparky, and was quick to fight anyone who called him that.

In the 1940s, Ruby frequented race tracks in Illinois and California. He was drafted in 1943 and served in the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II, working as an aircraft mechanic at U.S. bases until 1946. He had an honorable record and was promoted to Private First Class. Upon discharge, in 1946, Ruby returned to Chicago.

In 1947, Ruby moved to Dallas, where he and his brothers soon afterward shortened their surnames from Rubenstein to Ruby. The stated reason for this was that the name "Rubenstein" was too long and that he was "well known" as Jack Ruby.[6] Ruby later went on to manage various nightclubs, strip clubs, and dance halls. He developed close ties to many Dallas Police officers who frequented his nightclubs, where he provided them with free liquor, prostitutes and other favors.

Jack Ruby did not show certain birthdays recognized as CIA possible test births but Dorothy Mae Kilgallen does, who was from Chicago, the only person to interview him alone and she was assassinated.

Dorothy Mae Kilgallen was an American journalist and television game show panelist. After spending two semesters at the College of New Rochelle, she started her career shortly before her 18th birthday as a reporter for the Hearst Corporation's New York Evening Journal. Wikipedia Born: JULY 3, 1913, Chicago, IL

Arguably the most well known (and well-loved) US President, John F Kennedy also has the strongest Irish lineage, with all four of his grandparents hailing from the Emerald Isle. His paternal grandfather was born and raised in New Ross, County Wexford, while his maternal grandfather hailed from County Limerick. Raised in Massachusetts and New York, the Kennedy dynasty is the definition of Irish-American and the charming John Francis easily won over Americans when his election came around - although his stellar military performance and political persona also helped things!

Hailed as an Irish hero, Kennedy toured Ireland five months before his assassination in 1963, followed by throngs of well-wishers everywhere he went. He was the first foreign leader to address the Houses of the Oireachtas and also received two honorary degrees during his short 4-day visit. He and his wife Jackie visited Galway were presented with a pair of Claddagh Rings to honour Kennedy's Irish roots. He must have liked it as he was photographed wearing it throughout his trip. *

The Oireachtas consists of: The President of Ireland. The two houses of the Oireachtas (Irish: Tithe an Oireachtais): Dáil Éireann (lower house)

What is the Official Report?



The Official Report of the Houses of the Oireachtas is the written record of everything that is said in public sittings of Dáil Éireann, Seanad Éireann and their parliamentary committees. It includes debates, statements, answers to oral questions, votes and evidence given in committee meetings.

The Official Report also contains written answers provided by Ministers to parliamentary questions tabled by Dáil Deputies. The Official Report is available to everyone to read for free on the website of the Houses of the Oireachtas.

<https://www.bipra.org/houses-of-the-oireachtas.html>



Google knowledge panel retrieved from [link](#) and copied or modified to here

Jacqueline comes from French, as the feminine form of Jacques (English James.) It has spelling variations and many variants in both spelling and pronunciation have come into use, such as Jacquelyn, Jacquelin, Jackeline, Jackielyn, Jacklyn, and Jaclyn. The diminutive for Jacqueline is Jacquie, Jackie, Jacque or Jacqui, which also has many variants.

One of the most famous persons to bear the name in the twentieth century is Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, née Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, often referred to as Jackie Kennedy following her marriage to U.S. President John F. Kennedy from 1953 to 1963.

New theory In Love Story (1970) the smart lit major Jackie French Lit, the WASP meets may be Irish Catholic JFK son of Joseph Kennedy Sr., effectively WASP. In fact JFK Jackie had several children die, might have needed help, later JFK would be assassinated.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here



Jacqueline Lee Bouvier was born on July 28, 1929, at Southampton Hospital in Southampton, New York, to Wall Street stockbroker John Vernou "Black Jack" Bouvier III and socialite Janet Norton Lee.[7] Her mother was of Irish descent,[8] and her father had French, Scottish, and English ancestry.[9][a] Named after her father, she was baptized at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola in Manhattan and raised in the Catholic faith.

A popular first lady, she endeared the American public with her fashion sense, devotion to her family, and dedication to the historic preservation of the White House. During her lifetime, she was regarded as an international fashion icon.

After graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in French literature from George Washington University in 1951, Jacqueline Bouvier started working for the Washington Times-Herald as an inquiring photographer.[2] The following year, she met then-Congressman John Kennedy at a dinner party in Washington. He was elected to the Senate that same year, and the couple married on September 12, 1953, in Newport, Rhode Island. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Following her husband's election to the presidency in 1960, Kennedy was known for her highly publicized restoration of the White House and emphasis on arts and culture, as well as for her style.[3][4] At age 31, she was the third-youngest first lady of the United States when her husband was inaugurated.

JFK and Jackie were Revealers. A Fifth Column of the England has drawn the USA into the British War for world domination of Ireland, Pakistan, and many other nations of sleeper and friendly groomed leaders. They were going to reveal the Shadow Government plot

The Entente Cordiale (French pronunciation: [ɑ̃tɑ̃ kɔʁdjal]; lit. 'Cordial Agreement') comprised a series of agreements signed on 8 April 1904 between the United Kingdom and the French Republic which saw a significant improvement in Anglo-French relations.[1] Beyond the immediate concerns of colonial demarcation addressed by the agreement, the signing of the Entente Cordiale marked the end of almost a thousand years of intermittent conflict between the two states and their predecessors, and replaced the *modus vivendi* that had existed since the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 with a more formal agreement.

The Entente Cordiale represented the culmination of the policy of Théophile Delcassé (France's foreign minister from 1898 to 1905), who believed that a Franco-British understanding would give France some security in Western Europe against any German system of alliances (see Triple Alliance (1882)). Credit for the success of the negotiation of the Entente Cordiale belongs chiefly to Paul

Cambon (France's ambassador in London from 1898 to 1920) and to the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne.

From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

Hank Jones retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

Henry Jones Jr. (JULY 31, 1918 – May 16, 2010)



From: Wednesday, July 31, 1918 at 12:00:00 midnight **To:** Sunday, AUGUST 4, 1918 at 12:00:00 midnight

Result: 4 days, 0 hours, 0 minutes and 0 seconds

Henry Jones Jr. (July 31, 1918 – May 16, 2010) was an American jazz pianist, bandleader, arranger, and composer. Critics and musicians described Jones as eloquent, lyrical, and

impeccable. In 1989, The National Endowment for the Arts honored him with the NEA Jazz Masters Award.[3] He was also honored in 2003 with the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) Jazz Living Legend Award. In 2008, he was awarded the National Medal of Arts. On April 13, 2009, the University of Hartford presented Jones with an honorary Doctorate of Music for his musical accomplishments.

Jones recorded more than 60 albums under his own name, and countless others as a sideman, including Cannonball Adderley's celebrated album Somethin' Else. On May 19, 1962, he played piano as actress Marilyn Monroe sang her famous "Happy Birthday, Mr. President" song to then U.S. president John F. Kennedy.

Marilyn Monroe (/ˈmærəlɪn mʌnˈroʊ/; born Norma Jeane Mortenson; JUNE 1, 1926 – AUGUST 4, 1962)

The 1704 August 02 Grand Island of Britain centered Grand Alliance preserves itself

QEII's USA twins following 1925 Wembley Stadium Imperialism disaster

The **Three Tramps** connected to the JFK assassination and a happy birthday boy Mr President may have been some secretive reference to the reason three males were in the area, probably CIA, and the secretive reference were to *Norma Jean*, *Evelyn Eugene Turner*, and *Glorian Donegan*, born 1926-1928.

Glorian Donegan

Born December 13 1926 USO and Von Trapps

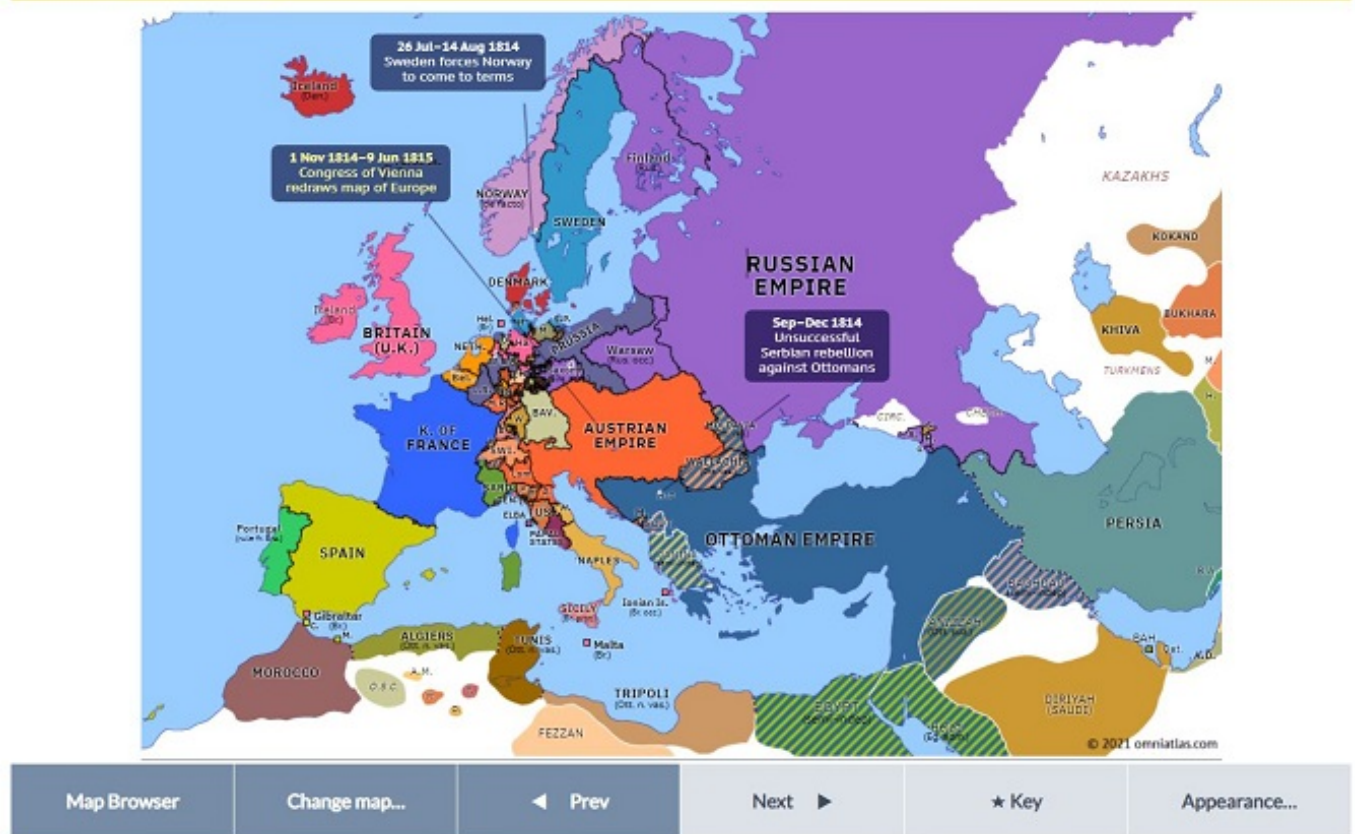
Norma Jean Born July 1 1926 Died August 4th 1962

Playboy and films

Evelyn Eugene Turner; December 13, 1928 - March 27, 1977)

Playboy model and actress

Europe 1814: Congress of Vienna



The **Battle of Blenheim**(German: Zweite Schlacht bei Höchstädt; French: Bataille de Höchstädt; Dutch: Slag bij Blenheim) fought on 13 August [O.S. 2 AUGUST] 1704, was a major battle of the War of the Spanish Succession. The overwhelming Allied victory ensured the safety of Vienna (Austria and the very center of Continental Europe) from the Franco-Bavarian army, thus preventing the collapse of the reconstituted Grand Alliance.

When France and its ally Bavaria moved to capture Vienna the duke of Marlborough led the allies on a 250 mile march from the Netherlands to the Danube in just five weeks he orchestrated a brilliant campaign of disinformation to confuse the other side about his destination and then when he reached Bavaria his troops plundered villagers to persuade the enemy to fight so on the 13th of august the allies faced the French and the bavarians and the commander Marshall Tallard by nightfall the French and Bavarians had lost twenty thousand men the allies four and a half thousand the Grand Glliance had prevailed and the domination of Europe by the French was over.

- The Unique Blenheim Palace Built For Duke Of Marlborough | Real Royalty * A youtube video displaying the once private property opened now to the public.

The Grand Alliance was the anti-French coalition formed on 20 December 1689 between England, the Dutch Republic and the Holy Roman Empire. It was signed by the two leading opponents of France: William III, King of England and Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic, and Emperor Leopold, on behalf of the Archduchy of Austria.

With the later additions of Spain and Savoy, the coalition fought the 1688-1697 Nine Years' War against France that ended with the 1697 Treaty of Ryswick.

The Second Grand Alliance was reformed by the 1701 Treaty of The Hague prior to the War of the Spanish Succession and was dissolved after the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

- From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia [*](#)



[This book](#)

Dorothy Kilgallen the Reporter Who Knew Too Much

"Dorothy was a Catholic and would not have committed suicide." - Mark Shaw.

The FBI could not get Dorothy to talk in regards to who leaked to her Warren Commission files before their public release. She would die before revealing her source." Mark Shaw. I Ed Donegan suspect it was RFK an RFK wanted to synergize the pieces he had with others while also leaving J. Edgar Hoover out of the loop because RFK did not trust J. Edgar Hoover.

What's My Line? (TV Series) The Trap Family Children (from the Broadway Musical) (1960) retrieved from [Imdb](#) and copied or modified to here


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Dorothy Kilgallen

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Dorothy Kilgallen, the daughter of James Kilgallen, a successful journalist, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on 3rd July, 1913. Kilgallen studied at New Rochelle College before beginning work as a journalist at *The New York Journal*, a newspaper owned by William Randolph Hearst.

Kilgallen became a crime reporter and covered several important cases for her newspaper. This included the trials of Anna Antonio (1934), Eva Coo (1935) and Richard Bruno Hauptmann (1935).

In September 1936 Kilgallen took part in a "race around the world" against fellow newsmen Bud Ekins of the *New York World-Telegram* and Leo Kieran of the *New York Times*. The trip took Kilgallen 24 days and she came second to Ekins (21 days). Afterwards she published her book, *Girl Around The World*. She also appeared in the film, *Sinner Take All*, in 1936. The following year she wrote the film script, *Fly Away Baby*.

Kilgallen abandoned her film career and returned to work at *The New York Journal*. In November, 1937 she was given her own column, "Hollywood Scene". The following year she began writing a new column, "The Voice of Broadway", for the newspaper.

In 1940 Kilgallen married Richard Kollmar. Over the next couple of years the couple had three children (Jill, Richard and Kerry). In April 1945 the couple began a daily morning radio show, Breakfast with Dorothy and Dick. The programme went out live: Monday to Saturday (8.15 to 8.55 a.m.) and Sunday

Latest Pages

John F. Kennedy



Arlene Francis, guest panelists

- Tony Randall
- Dorothy Kilgallen born in Chicago, Illinois, on 3RD JULY, 1913.
- Bennett Cerf wife Sylvia Sidney (born Sophia Kosow; AUGUST 8, 1910 – JULY 1, 1999)

Tony Randall, Dorothy Kilgallen and Bennett Cerf are on deck this evening. Miss Francis thanks the studio and viewing audiences for their support for her during her recent tragedy. On a lighter note, host and moderator, John Daly, wishes Miss Kilgallen a very happy birthday. This evening's contestants come in pairs and groups. First up, Miss La Velda Rowe and Miss La Vona Rowe, twin sisters from Iowa City, Iowa, who are news photographers. The panel is stumped, so the sisters win by default. Next up, a pair of sisters from Utah, who sell worms to fishermen. Miss Kilgallen, with laser-beam focus, correctly determines the girls' summer occupation. **The mystery celebrity guests this evening are the young ladies and gentlemen who appear as the Trapp family singers in the Rodgers and Hammerstein stage musical, "*The Sound of Music*,"** a tremendous hit. Lauri Peters, who plays the eldest daughter, Liesl, acts as spokesman for the group, who are identified by Arlene Francis. Miss Francis would like for them to sing, "Do-Re-Mi," but, Mr. Daly says that's not allowed, but says he took his family to see the show and was utterly delighted. Finally, in keeping with this evening's theme, brothers Bernard and Howard Ross of Union, New Jersey, and dentists are the final contestants. Time is short, but Tony Randall correctly identifies the gentlemen's' profession. **There is some banter about the upcoming Democratic convention in Los Angeles this Presidential election year, which John Daly will cover before the panel says good night and Mr. Daly invites viewers to tune in next week.**

Ron Pataky

Ron Pataky a younger than Dorothy has been considered a Kiss Kiss Bang Bang assassin possibility



In June, 1964, Pataky went on a trip paid for by Twentieth Century-Fox who used it to publicize three of its films:

The Sound Of Music

The Sound of Music is a 1965 American musical drama film produced and directed by Robert Wise, and starring Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer, with Richard Haydn, Peggy Wood, Charmian Carr, and Eleanor

Parker. The film is an adaptation of the 1959 stage musical of the same name, composed by Richard Rodgers with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II.

Dame Julie Andrews DBE (born Julia Elizabeth Wells; 1 October 1935) is an English actress, singer, and author.[1] Throughout her career spanning nine decades, she has received numerous accolades, including an Academy Award, a British Academy Film Award, two Primetime Emmy Awards, three Grammy Awards, and six Golden Globe Awards. Andrews was made a Disney Legend in 1991, and has been honoured with a Honorary Golden Lion as well as the AFI Life Achievement Award. In 2000, Andrews was made a Dame by Queen Elizabeth II for services to the performing arts.

Those Magnificent Men In Their Flying Machines

Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines; Or, How I Flew from London to Paris in 25 Hours and 11 Minutes is a 1965 period comedy film featuring an international ensemble cast. Based on a screenplay entitled Flying Crazy, the fictional account is set in 1910, when Lord Rawsley, an English press magnate, offers £10,000 (equivalent to £1,040,000 in 2020[4]) to the winner of the Daily Post air race from London to Paris, to prove that Britain is "number one in the air".

Robert Adolph Wilton Morley, CBE (26 May 1908 – 3 JUNE 1992) was an English actor who enjoyed a lengthy career in both Britain and the United States. He was frequently cast as a pompous English gentleman representing the Establishment, often in supporting roles. In 1939 he received an Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actor for his portrayal of King Louis XVI in Marie Antoinette. Karl Gerhart "Gert" Fröbe 25 FEBRUARY 1913 – 5 September 1988) was a German actor.

The Agony And The Ecstasy (Film)

The Agony and the Ecstasy is a 1965 American film directed by Carol Reed and starring Charlton Heston as Michelangelo and Rex Harrison as Pope Julius II. The film was partly based on Irving Stone's 1961 biographical novel The Agony and the Ecstasy. This film deals with the conflicts of Michelangelo and Pope Julius II during the 1508-1512 painting of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

Diane Cilento (2 APRIL 1932 – 6 October 2011) was an Australian actress and author as Aristocrat Contessina Antonia Romola de' Medici.

On the trip he met and began a relationship with fellow journalist, Dorothy Kilgallen. This relationship was kept a secret. In her book, Kilgallen (1979), Lee Israel gives Pataky the name of "Out-of-Towner" - [Spartacus-Educational](#)



Dorothy Kilgallen retrieved from [Spartacus-Educational](#) and copied or modified to here

Dorothy Kilgallen took an interest in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. In September 1964 she reported in the New York Journal American that Jack Ruby, J. D. Tippet (a police officer killed along with JFK) and Bernard Weismann had a two hour meeting at the Carousel Club on 14th November, 1963 (8 days in advance of JFK and others being shot.)

In Memoriam; 53rd Year Remembrance In loving memory of the life, death and legacy of Dorothy Kilgallen Dorothy Kilgallen July 3, 1913 - November 8, 1965 Dorothy was a beloved mother and talented writer who died too soon. There are still many fans and friends who miss her and still wonder about her death. On November 9, 2014 an independent investigation started out of the San Diego area in an attempt to find out the truth on how she died. Anyone with any information related to the death of Dorothy Kilgallen should contact Gtombryan@yahoo.com Published on November 8, 2018

Later Kilgallen managed to obtain a private interview with Jack Ruby. She told friends that she had information that would "break the case wide open". Aware of what had happened to Bill Hunter and Jim Koethe, Kilgallen handed a draft copy of her chapter on the assassination to her friend, Florence Smith.

Bill Hunter worked as a reporter for the Long Beach Independent Press Telegram. He was involved in the investigation of the killing of President John F. Kennedy. On

24th November, 1963, Hunter and Jim Koethe of the Dallas Times Herald interviewed George Senator. Also there was the attorney Tom Howard. **Earlier that day Senator and Howard had both visited Jack Ruby in jail.** That evening Senator arranged for

Jim Koethe (a reporter for the Dallas Times Herald). , Hunter and Howard to search Ruby's apartment.

It is not known what the journalists found but on 23rd April 1964, **Bill Hunter was shot dead by Creighton Wiggins, a policeman in the pressroom of a *Long Beach* police station.** Wiggins initially claimed that his gun fired when he dropped it and tried to pick it up.

Jim Koethe decided to write a book about the assassination of John F. Kennedy. However, he died on 21st September, 1964. It seems that a man broke into his Dallas apartment and killed him by a karate chop to the throat. Tom Howard died of a heart-attack, aged 48, in March, 1965.

J. D. Tippit (some sources claim he was christened Jefferson Davis) was born in Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, on September 18, 1924. During the Second World War Tippit served in the Seventeenth Airborne Division of the United States Army (July, 1944, to June, 1946).

Soon after leaving the army Tippit married Marie Frances Gasaway. The couple had three children. Over the next few years Tippit worked for Sears, Roebuck and Company (1948-1949) and as a farmer (1949-1950). The family eventually moved to Dallas and joined the Police Department in July, 1952. He was a successful officer and in 1956 he was cited for bravery for his role in disarming a criminal.

Tippit was one of the few officers in the Dallas Police Force not to be called to Dealey Plaza to help investigate the assassination. Instead, at 12.45 p.m. he was sent to the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.

At 1.16 p.m. Tippit approached a man, later identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, walking along East 10th Street. Domingo Benavides, later testified that after a short conversation, Oswald pulled out a hand gun and fired four shots at Tippit. However, Acquilla Clemons, who was sitting on a porch of a house close by, claimed that there were two men involved in the attack on Tippit. Another witness, Frank Wright, also claimed that Tippit was shot by two men.

Another witness, Helen Markham, also saw the killing. However, she described the killer as being short and somewhat on the heavy side, with slightly bushy hair." Later, Markham identified Oswald in a police lineup, but this was after she had seen his photograph on television.

Warren Reynolds did not see the shooting but saw the gunman running from the scene of the crime. He claimed that the man was not Oswald. After he survived an attempt to kill him, he changed his mind and identified Oswald as the man he had seen.

J. D. Tippit was buried in the memorial plot at Laurel Land Memorial Park, Dallas.

Dorothy Kilgallen



Dorothy Mae Kilgallen (JULY 3, 1913 – NOVEMBER 8, 1965)

She interview Jack Ruby. This Catholic reporter states "The whole story has not been told!"

The 52 year old is dead along with her claims of the story of the century. [JFK MURDER GOVERNMENT MURDERED DOROTHY KILLGALLEN](#)

College drop becomes cub reporter, crime reporter, hollywood reporter, back stage gossip to world coronations.

Kilgallen crowning achievement was her dogged investigation of the JFK assassination. For 18-months following her covering the Jack Ruby trial, she upset government officials through gifted investigative skills exposing secret documents, including Jack Ruby's testimony before the Warren Commission, before



their official release. To those in the Mafia, she was a constant threat since Kilgallen wrote poison-pen Journal-American stories aimed at those who believed they were above the law including archenemy Frank Sinatra. These dangerous men knew CBS music producer Marlon Swing's statement was true: "[Dorothy] was a very powerful woman-people don't have any idea of the power and contacts she had."



Quote retrieved from TheReporterWhoKnewTooMuch.com and copied or modified to here

About Mark

The author of 20+ books, Mark Shaw, the former legal analyst for USA Today, CNN, and USA Today, is a California attorney and investigative reporter who has dedicated the past ten years to probing the truth about the JFK and Lee Harvey Oswald assassinations through his three books, Melvin Belli: King of the Courtroom, The Poison Patriarch: How the Betrayals of Joseph P. Kennedy Caused the Assassination of JFK, and his latest, The Reporter Who Knew Too Much.

Through extensive research, interviews with a multitude of credible witnesses to the Dallas events, and his recent discovery of several eyewitness, videotaped interviews of those closest to Dorothy Kilgallen never seen before, Mr. Shaw has uncovered a

plausible explanation for who killed JFK and why based on common sense motive. Regarding The Reporter Who Knew Too Much, Shaw says: “After writing The Poison Patriarch, I was compelled to tell Dorothy’s story since I kept hearing her shout to me from the grave, ‘Investigate, Investigate, Investigate’ based on inside information about her death that I learned while writing the first two books. I know some will doubt this happened, but after I began my investigation, Dorothy guided my path leading me to evidence including official government documents, her own personal papers, and most important, the videotaped interviews with those whom she confided in regarding her 18-month exhaustive JFK investigation.

Without Dorothy’s help, this book would not have been possible. Repeatedly, she told me where to search for new facts about her death. I did so and the result is a comprehensive book clearly indicating the true cause of her death and that of her beloved president.”

Mark Shaw has written for USA Today, Huffington Post, and the Aspen Daily News, which he co-founded. Mark formally was a host or correspondent for ABC's Good Morning America, and CBS's People and has appeared on the REEZL Channel's program, The Kennedy's.

More about Mark, who lives in the San Francisco area, may be learned at markshawbooks.com or on [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Shaw).



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August 18, 2020

Mr. Mike Morath
Commissioner of Education
Texas Education Agency

1701 N. Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas, 78701

Re: The 6th Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza and Distortions of History Affecting
Students of All Ages

Dear Mr. Morath,

While I'm certain that most of your attention right now is focused on school re-openings so students and teachers are safe, I feel an obligation to forward along great concerns I have about these same students and teachers being subjected to continuing distortions of history during any visits to the 6th Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza in Dallas so as to study the JFK assassination. As with all of the educational material presented during the school year and beyond, I know you strive for accuracy and strike from the curriculum any material unsuitable for these young people.

With this in mind, and as an "educator" of sorts myself through efforts as a respected author who has published nearly 30 books with four written about the assassination including the bestseller, *The Reporter Who Knew Too Much*, (enclosed for your interest along with the follow-up book, *Denial of Justice*), with a fifth to be published early next year, I am alerting you to the deceptive practices affecting students, teachers, parents, the general public and researchers for nearly twenty years and counting.

On what basis do I make these allegations, ones I trust you will take seriously to the extent that either you or a member of your staff, will investigate them sooner than later so that those who pass through the museum and are affected by its website promotions and programs, will be spared a deliberate campaign to distort the truth? The proof of wrongdoing was exposed to me this past year when I had a disturbing interaction with officials there culminating in my visiting the museum as I trust you will at your earliest convenience.



Column: Dorothy Kilgallen had a secret retrieved from <https://hickoryrecord.com/>
and copied or modified to here

I (Tammy Wilson) was a preschooler when my family watched the show religiously — on Sunday evenings after "Lassie," "Candid Camera" and "The Ed Sullivan Show."

John Charles Patrick Croghan
Daly FEBRUARY 20 Johannesburg, South Africa, known as John Charles Daly or simply John Daly, was a South African-born American radio and television personality, CBS News broadcast journalist, ABC News executive, TV anchor, and game show host, best known for his work on the CBS panel show What's My Line?



On December 22, 1960, Daly married Virginia Warren, daughter of then–chief justice Earl Warren in San Francisco. They were married for more than 30 years, until Daly's death.

In World War II, he was the first national correspondent to report the attack on Pearl Harbor and the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he covered much of the front-line news from Europe and North Africa.

Oscar Pistorius Born: NOVEMBER 22, 1986
Sandton, South Africa

I knew little of what the people were talking about, but I liked watching Arlene Frances, the glamorous blonde actress with her silk boas and sparkly heart-shaped necklace. My mother was so taken with Arlene's necklace that she ran out and bought herself one in rhinestones.

Media personality John Charles Daly hosted the show, flipping cards based on cash winnings for contestants up to \$50 — roughly \$500 in today's money.

Other regular panelists were the genial Bennet Cerf, co-founder of Random House publishing, and Dorothy Kilgallen, the brunette with the real brains of the “What's My Line?” panel. A crack investigative reporter and national columnist, she was less attractive than Arlene, but held her ground when it came to discerning the occupations

of contestants that ranged from trampoline instructors to fertilizer manufacturers to hockey stick salesmen.

The second male panelist was usually a guest such as Johnny Carson or Jerry Lewis or the host of “General Electric Theatre,” Ronald Reagan.

A thorough investigation was never conducted though biographers have attempted to solve the mystery in true crime books. A motive? They need only look as far as the manuscript she was working on.

Kilgallen, who had covered such famous cases as the Lindbergh kidnapping and the Sam Sheppard trial, was covering the Jack Ruby case in Dallas. Ruby, as we know, was the man who shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged murderer of President John F. Kennedy. Kilgallen, **the only reporter to be granted an interview with Ruby, was in the process of writing a book that would supposedly “bust this case wide open,” to use her words.**

Earlier, Kilgallen had publicly expressed skepticism about the Warren Commission's findings. In an odd twist of coincidence, John Charles Daly, moderator of “What's My Line?” was married to the daughter of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Had Kilgallen published her tell-all book, we would likely know far more about the Kennedy assassination and the roles Oswald and Ruby played.

As I watch those fuzzy old episodes of “What's My Line?” I want to ask the smart brunette on the panel, what do you know? What can you tell us while there's still time?



About Dorothy retrieved from [The Reporter Who Knew Too Much](#) and copied or modified to here

About Dorothy

Called by famed attorney F. Lee Bailey “A very bright and very good reporter of criminal cases, the best there was,” “One of the greatest women writers in the world,” by Ernest Hemingway, and by the New York Post, “The most powerful female voice in America,” Dorothy Kilgallen was a What's My Line? television star, radio personality, celebrated journalist, revered investigative reporter and author.

One of the most courageous journalists in history, Kilgallen was a larger-than-life true Renaissance woman and the first female media icon whose accomplishments rival modern day legends like Oprah Winfrey, Barbara Walters, and Diane Sawyer.

During the 1950s, and '60s, the college dropout-turned-feisty-journalist with the light-up smile, Irish wit, and high society manners who achieved phenomenal success in a man's world, made enemies ranging from show business celebrities to government officials to those in the underworld. Fifteen-plus years of Kilgallen scathing Journal-

American "Voice of Broadway" columns, ones that could further or inhibit a career, triggered hatred from television, film and Broadway personalities experiencing her wrath. These columns, focused on the rich and famous, were syndicated by the Hearst chain to more than 200 newspapers across America with Kilgallen loyal readers glued to every word.

Kilgallen crowning achievement was her dogged investigation of the JFK assassination. For 18-months following her covering the Jack Ruby trial, she upset government officials through gifted investigative skills exposing secret documents, including Jack Ruby's testimony before the Warren Commission, before their official release. To those in the Mafia, she was a constant threat since Kilgallen wrote poison-pen Journal-American stories aimed at those who believed they were above the law including archenemy Frank Sinatra. These dangerous men knew CBS music producer Marlon Swing's statement was true: "[Dorothy] was a very powerful woman-people don't have any idea of the power and contacts she had."

More than anything, it was Kilgallen strong belief in justice-her determined pursuit of the truth-that triggered condemnation, vows of revenge and death threats.

"A lot of people knew Dorothy as a very tough game player; others knew her as a tough newspaper woman. When she went after a story, nothing could get in her way."

- What's My Line? panelist and Random House co-founder Bennett Cerf

As Kilgallen neared the end of her JFK assassination investigation, her body was discovered in her townhouse bedroom with the official cause of death a drug overdose combined with alcohol consumption: "Circumstances Undetermined." Extensive research points toward a true Kilgallen Murder Mystery since she was truly, "The Reporter Who Knew Too Much."



Fames Saloon Owner Daniel Henry Lavezzo Jr dies

Daniel Henry Lavezzo Jr. was born in Manhattan on July 20, 1917. He grew up in Greenwich, Conn., and attended several prep schools, including Choate, where he played football with John F. Kennedy, according to his son, Daniel Henry Lavezzo III. He then entered the Navy instead of college, and after World War II pursued a variety of jobs, including selling Zenith radios in the Midwest.

He decided to join his father in his antiques business in New York. His father owned seven lots along Third Avenue, including the site of Clarke's. In 1949, Mr. Lavezzo, his father and a brother, John, bought the business.

The goal was the same as with antiques: to preserve a piece of the past. The business would combine the old bar crowd, which included late-night revelers in black tie and carpenters in overalls, with Ivy League professionals eager to relax in comfortable surroundings.

Food became more important around 1950, when city health authorities began to encourage dining in bars. In 1956, a large dining room was added in the back.

Its large oval table became the headquarters of a group of regulars who called themselves the Science Club and met every Friday for lunch. Dorothy Kilgallen, a panelist on the television show "What's My Line?" started the practice of bringing a mystery guest. One of the guests was Harry Belafonte, who won immediate approval by asking, "What are we meeting to overthrow?"

Mr. Allen said he began stopping at Clarke's after returning from World War II and facing an "invisible," if clearly not thirsty, future. Mr. Lavezzo suggested that he start working at the bar, in part to stem his rising bar tab. Mr. Allen began studying his boss's style.

He noticed that Mr. Lavezzo refused to use ice machines, apparently because he enjoyed the old-fashioned ritual of the iceman coming. He gave Earl Wilson and other gossip columnists free drinks, like all the other bars, but begged them not to mention Clarke's, mainly so celebrities might feel protected there. He marveled that all New York Giants football players and coaches drank without charge, only because Mr. Lavezzo was such an unabashed fan.

When Mr. Allen opened a restaurant he copied the checked tablecloths, the bare brick and other features. But he said those were not the important lessons.

"What I got from him was his point of view," Mr. Allen said.

Mr. Lavezzo dressed nattily, favoring madras sport jackets when they were in fashion, and sometimes when they were not.

Mr. Lavezzo is survived by his son and brother, one grandson and one great-grandson.

His passion was racing, breeding and betting on horses. His thoroughbred Chas Conerly, named for the Giants football player, ran well in the early 1980's.

Dorothy and Nellie don't like
Madhouses

 TenDaysInMadhouseSignedCoverImage



Dorothy Kilgallen Newspaper Articles retrieved from [National Air and Space Museum](#), [Smithsonian Institution](#), and copied or modified to here

Born on JULY 3, 1913 in Chicago, Illinois, Dorothy Kilgallen was destined for a career in journalism. With her father employed as a reporter for the International News Service, Dorothy followed in his footsteps to become a top reporter for the New York Evening Journal. At the age of 23, her fame and popularity grew when she participated in a race around the world. She and two other reporters (Leo Kieran and H. R. Ekins) from competing newspapers rushed around the world in an effort to shatter previous world records and to become some of the first passengers to traverse the Pacific on the

(**▶ China Clipper** . Being the only female participating in the race, Kilgallen attracted international attention as she traversed the globe. She reported her adventures daily through the New York Evening Journal. Her route took her from New York to Germany (via the Hindenburg) to Rome to Hong Kong to Manila to Hawaii to San Francisco and finally back to New York. She ultimately came in second in the race, completing her around the world journey in 24 days. Often referred to as a

(**▶ "modern day Nellie Bly"** , Kilgallen was regularly mentioned on the front

page of the New York Evening Journal throughout the duration of this race. Following this venture, Kilgallen wrote an autobiography (Girl Around the World) and a fictional screenplay (Fly Away Baby) both focused on her experiences with world travel. She died on November 8, 1965.

Asylum exposé

Ten Days in a Mad-House is a book by American journalist Nellie Bly. It was initially published as a series of articles for the New York World; Bly later compiled the articles into a book, being published by Ian L. Munro in New York City in 1887.

The book was based on articles written while Bly was on an undercover assignment for the New York World, feigning insanity at a women's boarding house, so as to be involuntarily committed to an insane asylum. She then investigated the reports of brutality and neglect at the Women's Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island (now called Roosevelt Island).

The book received acclaim from critics at the time. Accumulation of her reportage and the release of her content brought her fame and led to a grand jury investigation and financial increase in the Department of Public Charities and Corrections.

From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

[This book](#)

Centering On RFK

Marylin Monroe Norma Jeane Mortenson; UNE 1, 1926 – AUGUST 4, 1962)

JFK Novermber 23 1963

Mary Stults Sherman (April 21, 1913 – July 21, 1964) was an orthopedic surgeon and cancer researcher in New Orleans, Louisiana. DR. MARY HERMANN WAS BURNED TO DEATH BECAUSE OF HER INVOLVEMENT IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. SHE HELPED CREATE THE BIO CANCER WEAPON THAT KILLED JACK RUBY. THIS SHOCKING VIDEO EXPOSES HER WORK IN NEW ORLEANS ALONG WITH JUDITH BAKER,OSWALD,JACK RUBY, CLAY SHOW AND DAVID FERRIE with David Ferrie [Further Reading](#) and Lee Harvey Oswald, secret project for Cuba *

Dorothy Mae Kilgallen (JULY 3, 1913 – NOVEMBER 8, 1965) Kilgallen crowning achievement was her dogged investigation of the JFK assassination. For 18-months following her covering the Jack Ruby trial, she upset government officials through gifted investigative skills exposing secret documents, including Jack Ruby's testimony before the Warren Commission, before their official release. To those in the Mafia, she was a constant threat since Kilgallen wrote poison-pen Journal-American stories aimed at those who believed they were above the law including archenemy Frank Sinatra. These dangerous men knew CBS music producer Marlon Swing's statement was true: "[Dorothy] was a very powerful woman-people don't have any idea of the power and contacts she had." [Further Reading](#)

David William Ferrie (Civl Air Patrol with Oswald?) (March 28, 1918 – FEBRUARY 22, 1967) was an American pilot who was alleged by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to have been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

RFK Born: NOVEMBER 20, 1925, Brookline, MA Assassinated: JUNE 6, 1968, PIH Health Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, CA

Clay LaVergne Shaw(acquitted for *murder of JFK in 1969*) New Orleans Democrat District Attorney Jim Garrison prosecuted Clay Shaw on the charge that Shaw and a group of activists, including David Ferrie and Guy Banister, were involved in a conspiracy with elements of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the John F. Kennedy assassination. Garrison arrested Shaw on March 1, 1967. Garrison believed that Shaw was the man named as "Clay Bertrand" in the Warren Commission Report. Garrison said that Shaw used the alias Clay Bertrand in New Orleans' gay society. During the trial, which took place in **January–February 1969**, Garrison called insurance salesman Perry Russo[citation needed] as his main witness. Russo testified that he had attended a party at the apartment of anti-Castro activist David Ferrie. At the party, Russo said that Lee Harvey Oswald (who Russo said was introduced to him as "Leon Oswald"), Ferrie, and "Clay Bertrand" (who Russo identified in the courtroom as Shaw) had discussed assassinating Kennedy.[18] The conversation included plans for the "triangulation of crossfire" and alibis for the participants.

Ted Kennedy's POTUS bid and passenger mortally wounded n **July 18, 1969**, Senator Ted Kennedy drives his car off of a bridge on Massachusetts' Chappaquiddick Island. The accident results in the death of passenger Mary Jo Kopechne, a 28-year-old campaign strategist. It seems foretold by a CIA station chief story in Star Trek: Assignment: Earth Original air date: 29 March 1968

Jeffrey R. MacDonald wife and daughter murdered FEBRUARY 17, 1970
American medical doctor and United States Army captain who was convicted in August 1979 of murdering his pregnant wife and two daughters in February 1970 while serving as an Army Special Forces physician. Catholic Protestant marriage

Ted Gunderson investigator of all of this and CIA Mc Martin School, Born: November 7, 1928, Colorado Springs, CO Died by poisoning: July 31, 2011

The Troubles (Irish: Na Trioblóidí) were an ethno-nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland that lasted about 30 years from the 1968 to 1998. Also known internationally as the Northern Ireland conflict, it is sometimes described as an "irregular war" or "low-level war". The conflict began in the late 1960s and is usually deemed to have ended with the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. Although the Troubles mostly took place in Northern Ireland, at times violence spilled over into parts of the Republic of Ireland, England and mainland Europe.

The conflict was primarily political and nationalistic, fuelled by historical events. It also had an ethnic or sectarian dimension, but despite the use of the terms 'Protestant' and 'Catholic' to refer to the two sides, it was not a religious conflict. A key issue was the status of Northern Ireland. Unionists and loyalists, who for historical reasons were mostly Ulster Protestants, wanted Northern Ireland to remain within the United Kingdom. Irish nationalists and republicans, who were mostly Irish Catholics, wanted Northern Ireland to leave the United Kingdom and join a united [republican] Ireland.

More than 3,500 people were killed in the conflict, of whom 52% were civilians, 32% were members of the British security forces and 16% were members of paramilitary groups.

The IRA a marginalised remnant of the Irish Republican Army survived the Irish Civil War. This would come to have a major impact on Northern Ireland. Although the IRA was proscribed on both sides of the new Irish border, it remained ideologically committed to overthrowing both the Northern Ireland and the Free State governments by force of arms to unify Ireland.

Joseph Connolly (19 January 1885 – 18 January 1961) was an Irish Fianna Fáil politician.

Connolly was a co-founder of the first Freedom Club to propagate Sinn Féin's message in 1911.[4] He was a leader of the Irish Volunteers in Belfast between 1914 and 1916. On 31 January 1916 he married his fiancé, Róisín McGavock, who had completed an Arts Degree at Queen's University Belfast, and they set up home together at Divis Drive near Falls Park. They had eight children together. He was in Dublin for Easter 1916 and Eoin MacNeill sent him to deliver his countermanding order to Drogheda, Belfast and other planned areas of Volunteer mobilisation. After the Easter Rising went ahead anyway in Dublin Connolly was arrested in Belfast and was interned in Knutsford Prison and Reading Gaol.

He was educated at Milford Street School and at St Malachy's College. Joseph Connolly was an ardent nationalist and became a member of the Gaelic League and the Gaelic Athletic Association

The Irish Volunteers (Irish: Óglaigh na hÉireann), sometimes called the Irish Volunteer Force or Irish Volunteer Army, was a military organisation established in 1913 by Irish nationalists. It was ostensibly formed in response to the formation of the Ulster Volunteers in 1912, and its declared primary aim was "to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to the whole people of Ireland". The Volunteers included members of the Gaelic League, Ancient Order of Hibernians and Sinn Féin,[10] and, secretly, the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB). Increasing rapidly to a strength of nearly 200,000 by mid-1914, it split

in September of that year over John Redmond's commitment to the British War effort, with the smaller group retaining the name of "Irish Volunteers".

67-68-69 Bush family lucky numbers. Donald Barr William Barr. CIA



Mary Stults, the daughter of a **voice teacher**, was born in Evanston, Illinois in 1913. A highly intelligent student, at the age of sixteen she went to France to study at the L'Ecole de M. Collnot before working on a masters at the University of Illinois. At this time she married Thomas Sherman. 

Mary Sherman went on to do graduate work at the University of Chicago. As Edward Haslam points out in *Dr. Mary's Monkey*: "In 1937, it (University of Chicago) produced the first sustained nuclear reaction for UC physicist Enrico Fermi. This is where Mary Sherman did her post-graduate work. *She was trained at the headquarters of nuclear, bio-chemical, and genetic research in America.*" During this period Sherman did ground-breaking research into botanical viruses which lived in soil.

Mary Sherman was murdered on 21st July, 1964. She had been stabbed in the heart, arm, leg and stomach. Her mattress had been set on fire, but her massive burns could not have come from the smoking mattress. The crime has never been solved.

Sherman's death occurred on the day the Warren Commission came to her city (New Orleans) to obtain testimony about the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Mary S. Sherman

<https://spartacus-educational.com/JFKshermanM.htm>

Jack Wardlaw, then with the now-defunct afternoon newspaper the New Orleans States-Item, and his fellow journalist Rosemary James, a native of South Carolina, co-authored Plot or Politics, a 1967 book which takes issue with the Garrison investigation. Wardlaw won an Associated Press award for his story on the death of Ferrie.

In 1979, Richard Helms, former Director of the CIA, testified under oath that Shaw had been a part-time contact of the Domestic Contact Service (DCS) of the CIA, where Shaw volunteered information from his travels abroad, mostly to Latin America.[31] Like Shaw, 150,000 Americans (businessmen, and journalists, etc.) had provided such information to the DCS by the mid-1970s "on a nonclandestine basis" and that "such acts of cooperation should not be confused with an actual Agency relationship".



Robert F. Kennedy in 1964

Born Robert Francis Kennedy born
NOVEMBER 20, 1925 Cape Cod
Massachusetts

Died JUNE 6, 1968 (aged 42)



Early life and education Robert Francis Kennedy was born outside Boston in Brookline, Massachusetts, on NOVEMBER 20, 1925. He was the seventh of nine children to businessman/politician Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and philanthropist/socialite Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. **His parents were members of two prominent Irish American families in Boston.** His eight siblings were

Joseph Jr., John, Rosemary, Kathleen, Eunice, Patricia, Jean, and Ted. All four of his grandparents were children of Irish immigrants [And he lived in Boston with Barvard, the Bush family, and WASPs.

Elites like WASPS do not like to be told they are wrong, they are equals, or that England and Monarchy are what the USA faught against. This will matter in **State of Mind, State of Affairs, Affairs of State, and being a Statesman debating the cold war and political philosophy generally.**

United States *Senator* from New York

In office January 3, 1965 - June 6, 1968

64th United States Attorney General

In office January 21, 1961 - September 3, 1964

John F. Kennedy presidential campaign (1960)

In 1960 Robert F. Kennedy published *The Enemy Within*, a book which described the corrupt practices within the Teamsters and other unions that he had helped investigate. John Seigenthaler assisted Robert F., Kennedy

Berlin

As one of the president's closest White House advisers, Kennedy played a crucial role in the events surrounding the Berlin Crisis of 1961.[115] Operating mainly through a private, backchannel connection to Soviet spy Georgi Bolshakov, he relayed important diplomatic communications between the American and Soviet governments.[116] Most significantly, this connection helped the U.S. set up the Vienna Summit in June 1961, and later to defuse the tank standoff with the Soviets at Berlin's Checkpoint Charlie in October.[117]

Robert F. Kennedy *1968 US Presidential campaign*

The Robert F. Kennedy presidential campaign began on March 16, 1968, when Robert Francis Kennedy (a.k.a. RFK, Bobby), a United States Senator from New York who had won a Senate seat in 1964, entered an unlikely

primary election as a challenger to incumbent Democratic United States President Lyndon B. Johnson



Paranoid America retrieved from <https://www.paranoidamerican.com/paranoid-pamphlets/001-MK-ULTRA/11/> and copied or modified to here

Further Knowledge

RFK Must Die 53min 2008



RFK Must Die RFK Must Die explores what really happened the night Robert F. Kennedy was shot at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles on June 5, 1968.

Directors Shane O'Sullivan Starring Bradley Ayers, William A. Bailey, H. Rap Brown Genres Drama, Documentary, Special Interest

RFK had been advised by the mob to shut up.

Gary Seven was the code name used by Supervisor 194 of the mysterious alien group known as the Aegis. He was a human male, born as Caleb Howell on a cloaked planet in System Zeta Gamma 537 in 1932, the descendant of humans captured by the Aegis circa 4000 BC, in order to train them as agents to aid in the development and survival of humanity. (TOS episode: "Assignment: Earth"; TOS novel: The Eugenics Wars; TOS - Year Five - Weaker Than Man comic: "Issue 17")

Howell was called in by the Aegis five days after his 35th birthday by a man. He given his the assignment of protecting Earth and to safeguard it's history. He was given the name Gary Seven and partnered up with Isis. (TOS - Year Five - Weaker Than Man comic: "Issue 17")

IF that were George H.W. Bush George Herbert Walker Bush June 12, 1924 then at 35 would be 1959 and the start of DARPA.

Star Trek TOS Assignment Earth

"Captain, we could say that Mister Seven and Miss Lincoln have some interesting experiences in store for them." Spock, 1968
("Assignment: Earth")

Eugene Wesley Roddenberry (August 19, 1921 October 24, 1991) was an American television screenwriter, producer and creator of Star Trek: The Original Series, and its sequel spin-off series Star Trek: The Animated Series and Star Trek: The Next Generation. Born in El Paso, Texas, Roddenberry grew up in Los Angeles, where his father was a police officer. Roddenberry flew 89 combat missions in the Army Air Forces during World War II, and worked as a commercial pilot after the war. Later, he followed in his father's footsteps and joined the Los Angeles Police Department, where he also began to write scripts for television.

Edward Moore Kennedy (FEBRUARY 22, 1932 – August 25, 2009)



On the Senate floor in 1977, Senator Ted Kennedy said:

The Deputy Director of the CIA revealed that over thirty universities and institutions were involved in an "extensive testing and experimentation" program which included covert drug tests on unwitting citizens "at all social levels, high and low, native Americans and foreign." Several of these tests involved the administration of LSD to "unwitting subjects in social situations.

Gary Seven was the code name for a Human male whose ancestors were abducted from Earth around 4000 BC and taken to another planet. Listed as Supervisor 194, he was a Class 1 supervisor. He was grown and conditioned in some way which allowed him to have a completely healthy and flawless body; furthermore he was insensitive to the effects of the Vulcan nerve pinch.

A planet invisible to Earth is overseeing Earth because Earth's political system lag behind its technological advances. The Enterprise and Gary 7 are in 1968 Earth to study the insurmountable problems and dangers and how they are survived during assassinations.

201 and 347 being New York and New Jersey? apartment 811 East 68th turn into East West 11/18 somehow? A center inbetween 8 and 11?



Show the exact value of cosine of 144° using the law of cosines. By this law, $\cos 144^\circ = 1 - 2\sin 72^\circ$ or about 1 hour 24 minutes 2 seconds then times 1000 1 hour 27 minutes 12 seconds.

347 and 201 I think could be Mary Jo Kopechne (Pennsylvania) and Ted Kennedy 201 (D.C.) Problem is #StarTrek #AssignmentEarth was broadcast the year before in 1968. If Ted is out, they need Bobby.

Course 194 or 195 True (Compass heading) google to 194 Compass, Irvine, CA 92618. Northwood is a community encompassing the northern portions of the city of Irvine, in Orange County, California. It covers the area enclosed by the Santa Ana Freeway, Culver Drive, Portola Parkway and Jeffrey Road.

Operation Northwoods was a proposed false flag operation against American citizens that originated within the US Department of Defense of the United States government in 1962. The proposals called for the CIA operatives to both stage and actually commit acts of terrorism against American military and civilian targets, blaming them on the Cuban government, and using it to justify a war against Cuba. The possibilities detailed in the document included the possible assassination of Cuban immigrants, sinking boats of Cuban refugees on the high seas,[2] hijacking planes to be shot down or given the appearance of being shot down,[2] blowing up a U.S. ship, and orchestrating violent terrorism in U.S. cities.[3] The proposals were rejected by President John F. Kennedy. From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

In addition to [Operation Northwoods](#), under the Operation Mongoose program the U.S. Department of Defense had a number of similar proposals for actions to be taken against the Cuban regime of Fidel Castro.

Twelve of these proposals come from a 2 FEBRUARY 1962 memorandum entitled "Possible Actions to Provoke, Harass or Disrupt Cuba," written by Brig. Gen. William H. Craig and submitted to Brig. Gen. Edward Lansdale, the commander of the Operation Mongoose project.

Chappaquiddick incident and Overlaords seeking Manchurian Candidates or silencing Kennedys remaining after 1963 possible 201 and 347

The Chappaquiddick incident was a single-vehicle car crash that occurred on Chappaquiddick Island in Massachusetts some time around midnight between Friday, July 18, and Saturday, July 19, 1969.[5][6] The crash was caused by Senator Edward M. (Ted)

IDENTIFICATION CARD

39754



NATIONAL
SECURITY
AGENCY

COLONEL GARY SEVEN

Name of Bearer

Gary Seven
SIGNATURE OF BEARER



IS DULY EMPLOYED AS A
MEMBER OF THIS OFFICE AND IS
HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO EXE-
CUTE AND PERFORM ALL THE
DUTIES DELEGATED TO SUCH
POSITION.

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

ISSUED BY

Franklin Anderson

Kennedy's negligence, and resulted in the death of his 28-year-old passenger Mary Jo Kopechne, who was trapped inside the vehicle.

Mary Jo Kopechne (/kou'pekni/; July 26, 1940 July 18 or 19, 1969) was an American secretary, and one of the campaign workers for U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy's 1968 presidential campaign, a close team known as the "Boiler Room Girls". In 1969, she died in a car accident on Chappaquiddick Island, while being driven by U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy. 

U.S. Senator Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, age 37, and his cousin, Joseph Gargan, 39,[Notes 1] planned to race Kennedy's sailboat, Victura, in the 1969 Edgartown Yacht Club Regatta on Friday and Saturday, July 18 and 19, 1969, after having forgone the previous year's Regatta because of the assassination of Kennedy's brother, Robert, that June.[13] Gargan rented secluded Lawrence Cottage for the weekend on Chappaquiddick Island,[14] which is a tiny island accessible by ferry from Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard.

Joseph F. Gargan, Jr. (FEBRUARY 16, 1930 DECEMBER 12, 2017), was an American lawyer and a nephew of Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. He was one of only two men, along with Paul Markham, in whom Ted Kennedy chose to confide immediately after the Chappaquiddick automobile accident which killed Mary Jo Kopechne. Orphaned at the age of sixteen, Gargan spent two consecutive summers with the Kennedys, and, being closer in age to Ted than the other Kennedy brothers were, developed a close relationship with his cousin Ted. **Gargan was the campaign chairman for Robert F. Kennedy's 1968 presidential campaign.**

Relatives Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy and her children Mary Jo Gargan (sister) Ann Gargan (sister) Alma mater University of Notre Dame

Joe was also an able sailor, a passion that he developed while spending summers in Hyannis Port with his mother's sister, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy and husband Joseph P. Kennedy Sr.

Joe was appointed First Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts under Arthur Garrity in June 1961. From then until 1967, he shifted between practicing law and working on Ted Kennedy's Senate campaigns in 1962 and 1964.

W. Arthur Garrity Jr. (Gary 7?) was the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts from 1961 to 1966.

As a federal judge, Garrity was at the center of a contentious battle over desegregation busing in Boston from the 1970s to the 1980s. He found a recurring pattern of racial discrimination in the operation of the Boston public schools in a 1974 ruling.[3] His ruling found the schools were unconstitutionally segregated.

As a remedy, he used a busing plan developed by the Massachusetts State Board of Education to implement the state's Racial Imbalance Law that had been passed by the Massachusetts state legislature a few years earlier, requiring any school with a student enrollment that was more than 50% nonwhite to be balanced according to race. The Boston School Committee consistently disobeyed orders from the state Board of Education. Garrity's ruling, upheld on appeal by conservative judges on the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and by the Supreme Court led by Warren Burger, required school children to be brought to different schools to end segregation and led to the Boston busing crisis of 1974-88. By the final Garrity-decided court case in 1988, Garrity had assumed more control over a school system than any judge in American history.

An obituary in the New York Times noted that

Opposition to desegregation exploded in some areas, particularly the largely Irish Catholic enclaves of Charlestown and South Boston, and spilled over into racial violence. Garrity became the target of death threats and at least two attempts on his life. He remained under guard 24 hours a day from 1974-78. He was scorned and snubbed by many; his name appeared in profane city graffiti; he was hanged in effigy, and demonstrators came to his home.

Does anyone know how to Madison? Montplier- Green Bay Wisconsin to Madison Wisconsin, about a 2 hour drive.

194 is not a US Dailing Code or area code byut it is a Sri Lanka non aligned nation Country Code a CIA operative may have been assigned to.

Class One Supervisor a Station Chief?

Frank Anderson, Former Chief, Near East Division, Directorate of Operations, CIA. Mr. Anderson is President of the Middle East Policy Council, a non-profit, non-partisan, educational organization that seeks to contribute to American understanding of the political, economic and cultural issues that affect U.S. interests in the region. Mr. Anderson's

involvement in the Middle East began in 1969 when he began studies at the U.S. Foreign Service Institute's Arab Language and Middle East Area Studies School in Beirut, Lebanon. Since then, he has lived in Lebanon, Libya, Yemen and Morocco and worked extensively in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Pakistan and Afghanistan. His government service included a 27 year career in the Central Intelligence Agency from which he retired, as Chief of the Near East and South Asia Division, in 1995. Following his retirement, he spent 14 years providing information and advice, related to the Middle East, to American and international businesses and the U.S. and foreign governments. <https://www.newyorkencounter.org/frank-anderson>

Vivian *Jeanne* Noe Anderson, aged 98, passed away on the morning of October 11, 2021. Vivian was born in Bozeman, MT on July 26, 1923. Her parents were Frank Kasper Noe and Rubie Loretta Foxton Noe. Her younger brother, Jack Foxton Noe, was born when she was two. **When Vivian was in preschool her family moved to Billings, and then when she was eight, they moved to the Seattle, WA area, where she would live for the next 58 years. Vivian was an honor roll student and involved with the Campfire Girls, where she earned the highest rank of Torchbearer.** In school, she especially enjoyed English and Science classes. She graduated from Roosevelt High School and attended some college classes at the University of Washington, while also working at JC Penney. She had an interest in being a microbiologist. She always enjoyed learning about the world and was curious about what she observed. Vivian met and fell in love with the 6'4" tall William "Bill" Franklin Anderson during August of 1945. They eloped to be married on June 15, 1946. Over the years, Bill worked in a variety of jobs, and was especially skilled at carpentry and cabinetry. Vivian worked as a secretary for the Navel Air Station, the Army Engineers, and at the University in several different departments.



The 'Star Trek' Spin-Off That Never Was 'Assignment: Earth' retrieved from [INQUISITR](#) and copied or modified to here

As the final letter in the Greek alphabet, omega is often used to denote the last, the end, or the ultimate limit of a set, in contrast to alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet; see Alpha and Omega.

By the end of Star Trek's second season, it looked as though the show would be canceled. Word spread among cast and crew in the summer of 1967, as episodes continued to be filmed. Low ratings and network disputes with show creator Gene Roddenberry over how the program should

Consider Russia as Omegans of Europe during the Cold War.

be run had given NBC reason to pull the plug.

In all likelihood, the cancellation would have happened had it not been for the work of Bjo and John Trimble, two dedicated Star Trek fans who organized a letter-writing campaign of fans around the country. The enormous volume of mail convinced NBC to give Star Trek one more season.

Before the campaign took off in earnest, however, Roddenberry was already looking for other opportunities. He cared for Star Trek, but the reality of the time did not seem to show any real future for the series. Near the end of 1967, Roddenberry began work on "Assignment: Earth," a brand new television series. It had many sci-fi elements, but was totally unconnected to Star Trek.

"Assignment: Earth" focused on Gary Seven, a super-skilled Doctor Who-esque traveler of sorts, who went into Earth's present day to ensure history followed its proper course. He is joined by Roberta, a secretary, who learns about his mission and follows him along on his adventures. Seven is also accompanied by a shape-shifting cat (a humorous foil to his serious-toned character), along with Beta 5, a super-advanced computer who acts as a kind of advisor. They fight against the Omegans, an evil alien race attempting to undermine Earth via time travel, just as Gary Seven would attempt to set things right. Roddenberry pitched the series as a combination of spy-adventure and science fiction.

Lets try substituting some countries on the map using functional and spacial cypher keys

Alpha

England Great Britain

Babylons

Commonwealth Country or Colony, CIA Stations

Omincrons Germans And West Germans Intelligence Community

Central Europe, Germany Austria

Omegans

Russians in the Cold war on the other side of the Berlin Wall were conventional forces stand off and nuclear forces back them up.

The main Babylon 5 story arc occurs between the years 2257 and 2262. The show depicts a future where Earth has a unified Earth government and has gained the technology for faster-than-light travel using 'jump gates', a kind of wormhole technology allowing transport through the alternate dimension of hyperspace. The Colonies within the solar system and beyond, make up the Earth Alliance, which has established contact with other spacefaring species. Ten years before the series is set, Earth barely escaped destruction by the technologically superior Minbari, who sought revenge after an Earth starship unwittingly killed their leader during first contact, only for them to unexpectedly surrender on the brink of victory. Earth has since established peaceful relationships with them and the Earth Alliance has become a significant and generally respected power within the galactic community.

From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

This book proposes while doing Language Research the CIA developed IVF techniques which permitted involuntary usage of genetics to create colonizing elements beyond the Alliance. 2257 to 2262 are the years B5 story arc.

Edward Higgins White II (November 14, 1930 January 27, 1967) was an American aeronautical engineer, United States Air Force officer, test pilot, and NASA astronaut. He was a member of the crews of Gemini 4 and Apollo 1. The 1949 road to Space Program? Edward Higgins White II was born on November 14, 1930, in San Antonio, Texas,[1] the son of Edward Higgins White Sr., a West Point graduate (class of 1924) who later rose to become major general in the U.S. Air Force (USAF),[2] and Mary Rosina White (née Haller).[3] He had a younger brother, James Blair White,[3] and an older sister, Jeanne.[4] His interest in aviation was sparked at the age of twelve when his father took him for a ride in a North American T-6 Texan trainer.[5] He was among three astronauts killed in an aerospace disaster.

In about the middle of the nineteenth century, Near East came into use to describe that part of the east closest to Europe. The term Far East appeared contemporaneously meaning

Japan, China, Korea, Indonesia and Vietnam.

From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

[*RFK Must Die*](#) explores what really happened the night Robert F. Kennedy was shot at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles on June 5, 1968.

Stardate 59.065.04

Robert Lansing JUNE 5, 1928 October 23, 1994 (actor) as Gary 7 Born: Teri Garr DECEMBER 11, 1944 Lakewood, OH as Roberta A Lincoln

1959 July [Wikipedia](#)

July 1

A new standard for the yard and for the inch was adopted by the United States and Britain. The yard was formally defined as 0.9144 meters, and, as 1/36 of a yard, the inch was 0.0254 m or 2.54 centimeters.[1]

"World Refugee Year" began for the United Nations, running until June 30, 1960. At that time, the UN estimated that 15,000,000 people were refugees, and campaigned for private contributions and increased government spending.[2]

At 12:01 a.m., the consumption of opium in Thailand became illegal, and all approved opium dens were closed. When 12:01 arrived, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat sent the military on a nationwide crackdown on the opium trade.[3]

Heinrich Lübke was elected the second President of West Germany, succeeding Theodor Heuss. Lübke had 517 of the 1038 electoral votes, 3 shy of a majority, while Carlo Schmid had 385 and Max Becker 104 on the first ballot in the electoral college. Lübke won on the second round.[4]

July 2

The Lushan Conference opened, with members of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China discussing the failure of the **Great Leap Forward**, the economic program instituted by Mao Zedong. When members of the committee drafted a letter to the Chairman, a purge followed against so-called "right-wing deviation."[5]

Crown Prince Albert (later Albert II of Belgium) married Princess Paola Ruffo di Calabria. Albert succeeded his brother Baudouin of Belgium as King of Belgium in 1993.[6]

A fire at the Pentagon destroyed \$30 million worth of computers in the Air Force Statistical Center and forced the evacuation of 30,000 employees. 25 firemen required medical treatment.[7]

July 3, 1959 (Friday)

For the first time, a Wimbledon champion came from South America, as Alex Olmedo of United States won the men's singles title, beating Australia's Rod Laver 61, 63 and 64.[8] The next day, Maria Bueno of Brazil completed the South American sweep and ended a 21-year streak of U.S. titles, defeating American Darlene Hard, 64, 63, to win the women's singles.[9]

Born: Julie Burchill, British Journalist And Novelist; In Frenchay

July 4, 1959 (Saturday)

The Cayman Islands became a Crown colony of the British Empire.[10]

The Cumberland Gap National Historical Park Was Dedicated.[11]

The 49th star was added to the American flag on the first Fourth of July following Alaska's admission to the Union. Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton raised the banner (seven stars in seven staggered rows) at 12:01 a.m over Fort McHenry in Baltimore, where Francis Scott Key wrote about the Star Spangled Banner.[12]

July 5, 1959 (Sunday)

President Sukarno of Indonesia dissolved the Konstituante parliament and introduced a totalitarian system, which he called "Guided Democracy" (Demokrasi Terpimpin), with the assistance of General Abdul Haris Nasution.[13]

David Ben-Gurion resigned as Prime Minister of Israel and new elections were called for the Knesset. Ben-Gurion's Israel Workers' Party won a majority of seats in the November election.[14]

German jurisdiction over Saarland, and its one million residents, became effective at 12:01 am after a period of transition that had begun on January 1, 1957. France had administered the region since the end of World War II, and Saarlanders were given five days to exchange 117 francs for each deutschmark.[15]

July 6, 1959 (Monday)

A C-124 Globemaster cargo plane, carrying nuclear weapons, crashed on takeoff from Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana. The crew of seven survived, and safety devices functioned properly, but one weapon was destroyed in the fire that followed.

Born: Richard Dacoury, French National Team basketball player

July 7, 1959 (Tuesday)

Venus passed between Earth and the star Regulus at 1428 GMT, providing astronomers an opportunity to learn more about the second planet. Because the starlight dimmed measurably as it passed through the Venusian atmosphere during the occultation, the density of that atmosphere could be calculated more precisely. The next conjunction of Venus and Regulus will take place on October 1, 2044.[17]

Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union signed the "Convention Concerning Fishing in the Black Sea" at Varna, Bulgaria's Black Sea resort.[18]

The National League All-Stars defeated the American League All-Stars 5-4 at Pittsburgh's Forbes Field in the first of two Major League Baseball All-Star games. Because of an offseason vote by the MLB owners, an unprecedented second All-Star game would be played on August 3.[19]

July 8, 1959 (Wednesday)

United States Army Major Dale R. Buis and Master Sergeant Chester M. Ovnand formerly listed as the first two of **57,939 Americans to die in the Vietnam War**, killed by a Viet Cong attack on the divisional headquarters at Biên Hòa. They were two of the 700 American military advisors sent to South Vietnam, and had been watching a movie with six other advisors when the attack began. Four were wounded.[20] Buis's name is the first on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Richard Vandegier, one of 18 Americans killed on May 15, 1975, in the Mayaguez incident, is the last.[21]

An explosion on a tour boat in Haderslev, Denmark, killed 44 people.[22]

Born: Pauline Quirke, British actress.

July 9, 1959 (Thursday)

After a 16-month break, the United States secretly resumed U-2 spy plane flights over the Soviet Union. Pilot Marty Knutson flew into Soviet airspace to photograph the missile site at Tyuratam.[23] Ironically, the same day marked the signing of an exchange agreement between the United States National Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Al Sharpton preached his first sermon, at the age of four, at the Washington Temple Church of God in Christ in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.[25]

July 10, 1959 (Friday)

The Hate That Hate Produced, a TV documentary by Mike Wallace and Louis Lomax, was first broadcast. Intended as an exposé of the Black Muslim movement,

the show instead gave national celebrity to Malcolm X and Wallace Muhammad. Prior to the program, the Black Muslim sect had 30,000 members, and within a few weeks the number had doubled.

A memorial for Frank Foley (1884-1958) was dedicated in Harel, Israel, in the form of a forest planted in the desert. As a passport control officer at Britain's embassy in Nazi Germany, Foley flouted strict rules in order to help as many as 10,000 German Jews to leave the country.[27]

July 11, 1959 (Saturday)

The Japanese government implemented a policy of publishing documents with a combination of 881 approved kanji symbols and the katakana syllabary.[28]

The crew of a Pan American flight from Honolulu to San Francisco encountered a UFO at 21,000 feet over the Pacific, and the sighting was confirmed by pilots on two other airlines. Captain George Wilson told reporters "There was an extremely bright light surrounded by small lights" and that the object traveled at "inconceivable" speed, and added "I'm a believer now."

July 12, 1959 (Sunday)

More than 100 people were killed during a 15-hour-long rebellion in the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa. Members of the National Police seized the town of Comayagua and captured several locations in the capital, but failed to get control of the residence of President of Honduras Ramon Villeda Morales.[30]

July 13, 1959 (Monday)

The worst nuclear accident in American history happened at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory in southern California. The Sodium Reactor Experiment, which used liquid sodium to cool the uranium fuel rods and the nuclear reactor, experienced a sudden rise in temperature and radiation. Technicians managed to shut down the reactor, and after a two-hour inspection, the reactor was restarted. On July 26, a second inspection determined that 13 of the 43 fuel rods had

melted. **For two weeks, radioactive by-products had been released into the surrounding area.**

The planet Neptune reached its aphelion, the point in its 165-year orbit furthest from the Sun. The planet was at its closest on August 28, 1876, and will be again on September 5, 2042.[32]

July 14, 1959 (Tuesday)

Marshal Peng Dehuai, China's Minister of Defense, handed Chairman Mao Zedong a letter summarizing problems with the **Great Leap Forward**. Mao was furious, and two days later printed copies of the letter to distribute to the Luzhang Conference participants. Peng was fired and soon became the focus of the "Anti-Right Deviation Movement".[33]

In Kirkuk, Iraq, a rally to celebrate the first anniversary of the 1958 revolution degenerated into a three-day-long massacre of ethnic Turks by the Kurds. At least 30 people were killed, and over 100 injured. The event was later referred to as the Kirkuk Massacre.[34] On the same day, Iraq became the first Arab nation to appoint a woman to a ministerial post, with Dr. Naziha ad-Dulaimi becoming Minister of Rural Affairs.[35]

The first nuclear warship, the USS Long Beach, was launched from Quincy, Massachusetts.

The French Community, France's version of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was organized in Paris.[37]

July 15, 1959 (Wednesday)

More than 500,000 steelworkers walked off the job as the United Steelworkers of America called the largest strike in American history. Only after intervention by the President and the Supreme Court did the strike end, 116 days later, on November 6.

July 16, 1959 (Thursday)

Seconds after liftoff, a Juno II rocket, and the satellite it was carrying, were destroyed by ground control when the rocket veered off course toward central Florida.

One of the largest solar flares of the 20th century is observed.[40]

July 17, 1959 (Friday)

Anthropologist Mary Leakey unearthed a skull fragment, commonly referred to as Zinjanthropus, that would lead to a rethinking of the origins of human beings. Discovered at the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, where Louis Leakey had found prehistoric tools 28 years earlier. Zinjanthropus (now Australopithecus boisei) is not considered a direct human ancestor, but another Olduvai discovery from 1960, the mandible with teeth of "OH 5" (Olduvai Hominid 5), the toolmaking Homo habilis, some 1.75 million years old, is believed to be.[41]

Sixty-eight people, 51 of whom were children under the age of 10, were killed in South Korea when a sudden downpour and rapidly rising waters caused a panic and a stampede at the Busan Municipal Stadium, where an art show was being staged before a crowd of 70,000 people. [42] The sudden storm came in conjunction with Typhoon Billie, the first typhoon officially monitored by meteorologists at the Joint Typhoon Warning Center.

An early experiment in instant replay was done by New York TV station WPIX, after a hit by Jim McAnany of the White Sox ended a no-hitter by the Yankees' Ralph Terry. Since the game was being videotaped, broadcaster Mel Allen asked director Terry Murphy to play a tape of McAnany's hit over the air soon afterward. [43]

Alfred Hitchcock's North by Northwest, with Cary Grant, premiered.[44]

July 18, 1959 (Saturday)

Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado was sworn in as President of Cuba shortly after midnight, hours after Fidel Castro went on television to denounce President Manuel Urrutia. On July 17, Castro had announced his resignation as Prime Minister and his plans to address the nation at 7:00 p.m. Urrutia, who had disagreed with Castro's confiscation of private farmland, resigned three hours into Castro's speech and made plans to flee the country.[46]

July 23, 1959 (Thursday)

Actor Jimmy Stewart of P-51 Mustang fame and U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater both won promotion to the rank of brigadier general. In addition to their civilian jobs, both were colonels in the U.S. Air Force reserves. The promotions were approved by voice vote in the Senate.[54]

July 24, 1959 (Friday)

The Kitchen Debate took place between Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and American Vice-President Richard Nixon, at Moscow's Sokolniki Park, where the American National Exhibition was being held. At a display of a model kitchen, Khrushchev and Nixon argued, through interpreters, over the merits of communism and capitalism. Both recounted the incident years later, in *Six Crises* by Nixon, and in *Khrushchev Remembers*. Time magazine would later describe the first public discussion between the Soviet and American officials as "what may be remembered as peacetime diplomacy's most amazing 24 hours".[56]

Died: King Mutara III Rudahigwa, ruler of the Tutsi people in the Belgian colony of Rwanda, collapsed and died after being given a penicillin injection by a Belgian physician in Bujumbura. The death was believed by other doctors to be from anaphylactic shock from a penicillin allergy,[57] although other histories refer to the death as an assassination.[58] In the violence that followed, 20,000 Tutsi were killed and 150,000 fled the country over the next seven years.[59]

July 26, 1959 (Sunday)

Eight days after his "resignation", Fidel Castro rallied half a million peasants and announced that he would return as Prime Minister. President Urrutia fled Cuba, disguised as a milkman, and was replaced by Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, while Castro built a cult of personality and a dictatorship.[62]

July 29, 1959 (Wednesday)

Australia entered the "Jet Age", when Qantas became the first airline outside the United States to inaugurate Boeing 707 services, flying from Sydney, Australia, to San Francisco.

After passing both houses of Parliament, the Legitimacy Act of 1959 received royal assent in Britain, giving equal rights to children born out of wedlock.[67]

July 30, 1959 (Thursday)

Robert Noyce of the Fairchild Semiconductor company filed a patent application for his invention of an integrated circuit that could be mass-produced. On April 25, 1961, he would receive U.S. Patent 2,981,877 and, along with Jack Kilby who had applied for a patent for the original IC five months earlier, would receive the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2000. [70]

[ABOUT 001: MK-ULTRA](#) As the first booklet in an ongoing series, MK-ULTRA is a perfect introduction to all those interested in horror, science fiction or history. MK-ULTRA was an all-encompassing military project with the sole purpose of finding all the ways that human behavior can be manipulated and controlled against the victim's will.

O'Sullivan stated that while researching a screenplay based on the Manchurian candidate theory for the assassination of Robert Kennedy, he "uncovered new video and photographic evidence suggesting that three senior CIA operatives were behind the killing".

He claimed that three men seen in video and photographs of the Ambassador Hotel immediately before and after the assassination were positively identified as CIA operatives David Sánchez Morales, Gordon Campbell, and GEORGE JOANNIDES.

On February 10, 2016, at his 15th parole hearing, Sirhan was denied parole again. One of Sirhan's shooting victims from that night, Paul Schrade, now aged 91, testified in support of Sirhan, stating his belief that a second shooter killed Kennedy and that Sirhan was intended to be a distraction from the real gunman by an unknown conspiracy.

Paul Schrade Papers

Collection - Box: Small Processed Collections: S-T, Box 13, Folder:
3Identifier: LP000632 *

Paul Schrade served as a shop committeeman, bargaining council chairman, and president of Local 887, Rockwell North American Aviation Plant, Los Angeles, California. He subsequently held the post as an assistant to Walter Reuther and later served as UAW Western Director and member of the International Executive Board of the UAW. Defeated in a campaign for reelection to the International Executive Board Caucus, Mr. Schrade returned to the Rockwell Plant as a rank-and-file member in 1973.



Robert Francis Kennedy retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

Robert F. Kennedy 1968 presidential Campaign poster

Robert Francis Kennedy (NOVEMBER 20, 1925 - June 6, 1968), also referred to by his initials RFK and occasionally by the nickname Bobby,[1][2] was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 64th United States Attorney General from January 1961 to September 1964, and as a U.S. Senator from New York from January 1965 until his assassination in June 1968. He was, like his brothers John and Edward, a prominent member of the Democratic Party and has come to be viewed by some historians as an icon of modern American liberalism.[3]

Kennedy was born into a wealthy, political family in Brookline, Massachusetts. After serving in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1944 to 1946, Kennedy returned to his studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1948. He received his law degree from the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1951. He began his career as a correspondent for The Boston Post and as a lawyer at the Justice Department, but later resigned to manage his brother John's successful campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1952. The following year, he worked as an assistant counsel to the Senate committee chaired by Senator Joseph McCarthy.

He gained national attention as the chief counsel of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee from 1957 to 1959, where he publicly challenged Teamsters President

Jimmy Hoffa over the union's corrupt practices. Kennedy resigned from the committee to conduct his brother's successful campaign in the 1960 presidential election. He was appointed United States Attorney General at the age of 36, becoming the youngest Cabinet member in U.S. history since Alexander Hamilton in 1789.[4] He served as his brother's closest advisor until his 1963 assassination.[5]

Kennedy's Catholicism was central to his politics and personal attitude to life and its purpose; he inherited his faith from his family. He was more religious than his brothers[104] and approached his duties with a Catholic worldview.

Throughout his life, he made reference to his faith, how it informed every area of his life, and how it gave him the strength to re-enter politics following his older brother's assassination. His was not an unresponsive and staid faith, but the faith of a Catholic Radical, perhaps the first successful Catholic Radical in American political history. [340]

In the last years of his life, he also found great solace in the playwrights and poets of ancient Greece, especially the writings of Aeschylus,[104] suggested to him by Jacqueline after JFK's death.[341] In his Indianapolis speech on April 4, 1968, on the day of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., Kennedy quoted these lines from Aeschylus:

As early as the mid-1950s, King had received death threats because of his prominence in the civil rights movement. He had confronted the risk of death, including a nearly fatal stabbing in 1958, and made its recognition part of his philosophy. He taught that murder could not stop the struggle for equal rights. After the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, King told his wife, Coretta Scott King, "This is what is going to happen to me also. I keep telling you, this is a sick society."

King participated in a massive march in Memphis on March 28, 1968, which ended in violence.[8] On April 3, King returned to Memphis to attempt a successful new march later that week. His airline flight to Memphis was delayed by a bomb threat, but he arrived in time to make a planned speech to a gathering at the **Mason Temple (world headquarters of the Church of God in Christ)**. [9][10][11]

Feb 20 Nov 18 Dec 13 | Aug 4 July 4 April 1

From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

Granddaughter of Robert F. Kennedy Dies After Overdose

New York Times [*](#)

Granddaughter of Robert F. Kennedy Dies After Overdose at ...<https://www.nytimes.com> › 2019/08/01 › kennedy-compo... AUG 1, 2019 The young woman, Saoirse Kennedy Hill, 22, was the daughter of Courtney Kennedy Hill. She was at the compound, where her grandmother, ...

Out of the loop one and two. Much of what was happening was highly illegal, run by British psychiatry or Rockefeller Psychiatry, tied to keeping British Commonwealth royal secrets.

The Kenedy family carries the gene and they knew some of the story but most perhaps 95 percent of research was outside of regular US channels grasp, though the CIA had ties into the activities.

Sirhan Sirhan and The Curation of Hydrangea

Rosicrucianism Cabal, The Rosicrucian manifestos heralded a "universal reformation of mankind", through a science allegedly kept secret for decades until the intellectual climate might receive it. Controversies arose on whether they were a hoax, whether the "Order of the Rosy Cross" existed as described in the manifestos, and whether the whole thing was a metaphor disguising a movement that really existed, but in a different form.

The Muses' Threnodie (Perth, 1638).

Henry Adamson

For what we do presage is not in grosse, For we are brethren of the
Rosie Crosse; We have the Mason Word and second sight, Things for
to come we can foretell aright.

In later centuries, many esoteric societies have claimed to derive from the original Rosicrucians. The largest and most influential of these societies has been the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, which consisted of several well known members of society, including the British occultist Aleister Crowley. The other is the Rosicrucian Order, A.M.O.R.C, an international, initiatic Fraternity, which involves itself in several educational and cultural activities worldwide.

The Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia was founded in 1867 and derived from the SRIS following the admission of William James Hughan[citation needed][1] and Robert Wentworth Little into that order. The two of them were advanced quickly in Scotland and granted a warrant to form a Society in England. The formation meeting took place on June 1, 1867 in Aldermanbury, London, with Robert Wentworth Little elected Supreme Magus.

Most Colleges in Australia belong to provinces within the Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia (SRIA).

Its connection to the Cabal can be debated.

Out-Of-The-Loop One

The **Apalachin meeting** (/ˈæpəˈleɪkɪn/ AP-ə-LAY-kin) was a historic summit of the American Mafia held at the home of mobster Joseph "Joe the Barber" Barbara, at 625 McFall Road in Apalachin, New York, on NOVEMBER 14, 1957. Allegedly, the meeting was held to discuss various topics including loansharking, narcotics trafficking, and gambling, along with dividing the illegal operations controlled by the recently murdered Albert Anastasia. An estimated 100 Mafiosi from the United States, Italy, and Cuba are thought to have attended this meeting. Immediately after the Anastasia murder that October, and after taking control of the Luciano crime family, renamed the Genovese crime family, from Frank Costello, Vito Genovese wanted to legitimize his new power by holding a national Cosa Nostra meeting.

Joseph Mario Barbara[1] (/bəːrˈbɛərə/;[2] born Giuseppe Maria Barbara, Italian: [dʒuˈzɛppe maˈriːa barˈbaːra]; AUGUST 9, 1905 June 17, 1959), also known as "Joe the Barber", was an Italian-American mobster who became the boss of the Bufalino crime family. He led the organization from 1949 until 1959, and hosted the abortive Apalachin meeting in 1957. Barbara died on June 17, 1959. From [Wikipedia](#) the [free encyclopedia](#)

Out-Of-The_Loop Two

Donald Ewen Cameron (24 December 1901 8 September 1967)[1] known as D. Ewen Cameron or Ewen Cameron was a Scottish-born psychiatrist who served as President of the American Psychiatric Association (19521953), Canadian Psychiatric Association (19581959),[2] American Psychopathological Association (1963),[3] Society of Biological Psychiatry (1965)[4] and World Psychiatric Association (19611966). From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

2001: A Space Odyssey and the secret mission creates is a worm in HAL



Only about a month into their voyage, there were problems on board. The **HAL 9000 [FBI Intelligence Unit], the on-board artificially intelligent computer**, reported a malfunction in the AE-35 unit, the device responsible for maintaining a communication link with Earth. Bowman went EVA and replaced the unit, but after the manual diagnostics, neither Poole or Bowman could find anything wrong with it. Hal said it was due to "human error", but the astronauts were suspicious.

Poole and Bowman met secretly in one of the EVA pods, thinking that HAL couldn't hear them. However, he could still read their lips through the window. He "overheard" that they were planning to disconnect him.

The HAL 9000 Analogy			
FBI Political Appointee	J Edgar Hoover used Mafia to create assaasins and easily subject to blackmail by mob	Louis Patrick Gray III (July 18, 1916 <u>JULY 6</u> , 2005) was Acting Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from May 2, 1972 to April 27, 1973. During this time, the FBI was in charge	Continuing Deep State mafia

of the initial investigation into the burglaries that sparked the Watergate scandal, which eventually led to the resignation of President Nixon. Gray was nominated as permanent Director by Nixon on February 15, 1973, but failed to win Senate confirmation. [3] **He resigned as Acting FBI director on April 27, 1973, after he admitted to destroying documents that had come from convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt's safedocuments received on June 28, 1972, 11 days after the Watergate**

					burglary, and given to Gray by White House counsel John Dean.[4]	
Year	1961	1963	1968	1972	May 3, 1972 April 27, 1973	Bush Clinton Obama lines run the presiency
Event	Manufacture of Barrack Obama Jr	Nov 22 1963 FJK Assasinated, Obama Jr 2	RFK on verge of presidency assasinated	Ongoing purges of documents data, wet division hits		

In December 1951 Gunderson joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation under J. Edgar Hoover.

Ted Gunderson served as Special Agent for the FBI from 1951 to 1979. **In 1960, he was promoted to supervisor at FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC, in charge of Organized Crime and Racketeering investigations covering twenty-six (26) field offices nationwide working for RFK who was Attorney General** Following the assassination of President Kennedy, he was re-assigned to Special Inquiry White House Matters at FBI Headquarters. In 1965 he was promoted to Assistant Special Agent-In-Charge of Internal Security and Anti-Terrorism of the New Haven, Connecticut, Field Office. In 1970 he was promoted to Assistant Special Agent-In-Charge of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Field Office. On July 12, 1972, he negotiated successfully with hijackers of National Airlines Flight 496 for the release of 119 passengers at the Philadelphia International Airport. In 1973, he was promoted to Chief Inspector at FBI Headquarters. He also served as Special Agent-In-Charge of the Memphis and Dallas Field Offices, and he was the Senior Special Agent-In-Charge of the Los Angeles Field Division from 1977 to 1979.

[Award Ted Gunderson, FBI, the Medal of Freedom for a Lifetime of Work for Freedom](#)



subject matter retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

When Sirhan was 12 years old, his family immigrated to the US, moving briefly to New York and then to California. In Altadena, he attended Eliot Junior High School, followed by John Muir High School and Pasadena City College, both in Pasadena. Sirhan's father, Bishara, has been characterized as a stern man who often beat his sons harshly.

Sirhan never became an American citizen, retaining instead his Jordanian citizenship.[7] As an adult, he changed church denominations several times, joining Baptist and Seventh-day Adventist churches.[11] Then in 1966, he joined the occult organization Ancient Mystical Order of the Rose Cross, commonly known as the Rosicrucians.[12]

Rosicrucianism is a spiritual and cultural movement which arose in Europe in the early 17th century after the publication of several texts which purported to announce the existence of a hitherto unknown esoteric order to the world and made seeking its knowledge attractive to many.[1][2] The mysterious doctrine of the order is "built on esoteric truths of the ancient past", which "concealed from the average man, provide insight into nature, the physical universe, and the spiritual realm." [3] The manifestos do not elaborate extensively on the matter, but clearly combine references to Kabbalah, Hermeticism, alchemy, and Christian mysticism.[4]

The Rosicrucian manifestos heralded a "universal reformation of mankind", through a science allegedly kept secret for decades until the intellectual climate might receive it.

Every bit of information including first hand witness statement and my own first hand information that I have ...

- Son of Glorian Donegan
- Glorian Donegan subject of Jen Moore revealing videos
- Son of James Paul Donegan, atomic bombing wing and Manhattan Project DNA studies

... is that Robert f. Kennedy knew most but not all of the assassination run out a Government operation JM/WAVE he oversaw , and private mafia CIA groups did not

like his oversight. Those assassins like David Sanchez Morales and William Harvey he did not know the full details of, Operation 40 parallel operation, privately funded mafia of George H.W. Bush, E. Howard Hunt, and others in rouge operation.

RFK was finding out from Marilyn Monroe what the George H.W. Bush Business Plot lunatics were doing in CIA Mafia NGOs including the Chicago Boys and LBJ backed activities, and he and Marylin Monroe were silenced just as RFK was headed to Chicago.

Simply put, the Operation 40 Oil Business Mafia and MKULTRA under ranked but out-killed the constrained assassination program RFK oversaw and ran in Florida.

JEAN ANN KENNEDY SMITH was an American diplomat, activist, humanitarian, and author who served as United States Ambassador to Ireland from 1993 to 1998. She was a member of the Kennedy family, the eighth of nine children and youngest daughter born to Joseph P. Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald. Born: FEBRUARY 20, 1928, BOSTON, MA Died: June 17, 2020, Manhattan, New York,

Notables

Jean Ann Kennedy Smith

JEAN ANN KENNEDY SMITH was an American diplomat, activist, humanitarian, and author who served as United States Ambassador to Ireland from 1993 to 1998. She was a member of the Kennedy family, the eighth of nine children and youngest daughter born to Joseph P. Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald. Born: FEBRUARY 20, 1928, BOSTON, MA Died: June 17, 2020, Manhattan, New York,



Kathleen Kennedy Townsend Born July 4 , 1951 6th Lt Governor Of Maryland

She was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, the eldest of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel's eleven children. She is the eldest grandchild of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and Rose Kennedy.



Kathleen Hartington Kennedy Townsend (born July 4, 1951) is an American attorney who was the sixth Lieutenant Governor of Maryland from 1995 to 2003. She ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Maryland in 2002.

In 2010 Townsend became the chair of the non-profit American Bridge, an organization whose focus is to raise funds for Democratic candidates and causes.[1] She is a member of the prominent political Kennedy family.

Joseph P. Kennedy II



Joseph Patrick Kennedy II (born September 24, 1952) is an American businessman, Democratic politician, and a member of the Kennedy family. He is a son of former United States Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Kennedy, and he is also a nephew of former U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

He served as a member of the United States House of Representatives from the 8th congressional district of Massachusetts from 1987 to 1999. In 1979 he founded and, until he was elected to the U.S. House, led Citizens Energy Corporation, a non-profit energy company which provides heating oil to low-income and elderly families in Massachusetts. Since 1999, Kennedy has continued to lead Citizens Energy, which has now become a leader in green energy development.

He is the eldest son of Attorney General and U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Kennedy as well as the eldest grandson of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and Rose Kennedy.

David A. Kennedy

David Anthony Kennedy (June 15, 1955 April 25, 1984) was the fourth of eleven children of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel.

David Anthony Kennedy, born on June 15, 1955 in Washington, D.C., was the fourth child of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel. As a child, David was shy, introverted and sensitive, and shared a particularly strong bond with his father.

On JUNE 4, 1968, 11 days before his 13th birthday, Kennedy nearly drowned while he and his siblings were swimming in the Pacific Ocean near the Malibu, California beach house of Hollywood film director John Frankenheimer, a Kennedy family friend. Kennedy had been knocked over by a wave and was trapped on the bottom by the undertow. His father dived under the water and rescued him, scraping and bruising his own forehead in the process.

A 1973 Jeep accident left Kennedy's then girlfriend, Pamela Kelley, paralyzed. His oldest brother, Joseph Kennedy II, had been driving the Jeep and was charged with reckless driving. Kennedy suffered a fractured vertebra and became addicted to the painkillers he was given in the hospital.

Kennedy was diagnosed twice with bacterial endocarditis, an inflammation of the heart often associated with the use of intravenous drugs. He overdosed on drugs in 1976 and 1978 and also had some skirmishes with the law, which included speeding offenses and DUI.[citation needed]

Death - In the spring of 1984, Kennedy completed a month-long stay at St. Mary's Hospital and Rehabilitation Center in Minneapolis. On April 19, he flew down to Palm Beach, Florida for Easter, where several members of the Kennedy family had gathered. Kennedy checked into Room 107 of the Brazilian Court Hotel and spent the next few days partying. On April 25, staff went to check on his welfare at the insistence of concerned family members; he was found dead on the floor of his suite from an overdose of cocaine, Demerol, and Mellaril.



David was interred on April 27 in the family plot at Holyhood Cemetery in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Michael LeMoyne Kennedy

Michael LeMoyne Kennedy (FEBRUARY 27, 1958 December 31, 1997) was an American lawyer, businessman, and activist in Massachusetts. He was the sixth of eleven children to Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel. Kennedy also served as the head of the non-profit organization Citizens Energy. He died in a skiing accident in Aspen, Colorado in 1997 after he skied into a tree.

Michael LeMoyne Kennedy was born on February 27, 1958, in Washington, D.C. He was named after an Irish priest and a long-standing family friend, Michael Kennedy of Dungarvan in County Waterford, and Kirk LeMoyne Billings, the prep school roommate of his paternal uncle, John F. Kennedy, and a close Kennedy family friend.[1] He was five years old when his uncle was assassinated and ten years old when his father was assassinated.

He graduated with a B.S. degree from Harvard College in 1980 and subsequently earned his Juris Doctor from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1984.

After law school, Kennedy worked briefly for a private law firm in Boston.

Kennedy was the head of his brother Joe's non-profit organization, Citizens Energy Corporation, which provides heating oil and services to elderly and low-income households in Massachusetts and other cold-weather states.

Kennedy co-chaired the Walden Woods Project, a non-profit organization to preserve Walden Pond in Concord, Massachusetts. In 1994, he co-founded Stop Handgun Violence, a group that raises public awareness about handguns. [4] That same year, he helped organize his uncle Ted Kennedy's re-election campaign for the U.S. Senate against Republican Mitt Romney.

Kennedy married Victoria Denise Gifford, daughter of former pro football player and sportscaster Frank Gifford[5] and Maxine Avis Ewart, on March 14, 1981, in New York City.[6]

They had one son, Michael LeMoyne Kennedy Jr. (born January 9, 1983), and two daughters, Kyle Francis Kennedy (born July 1984) and Rory Gifford Kennedy (born NOVEMBER 14, 1987). The family resided in Cohasset, Massachusetts, until his death in December 1997. His son Michael Jr. and his wife, Mary Campbell, had one son, Michael LeMoyne Kennedy III, in 2014 and a daughter, Quinn Elizabeth Kennedy, in 2016. Kyle and her husband Liam Kerr were married on August 18, 2012, and had sons Conor Kennedy Kerr (2014) and Declan Francis Kerr (2016). A daughter, Conor's twin sister, Josephine Ethel Kerr, died in infancy in 2014.

Kennedy died on December 31, 1997, in a skiing accident in Aspen Mountain, Colorado. He was playing football while on skis with several other members of the Kennedy family when, at approximately 4:15 p.m., he hit a tree. Kennedy was not wearing a helmet or other safety equipment. The family had been admonished by the ski patrol to cease the activity.[8] Following the accident, Kennedy was taken to Aspen Valley Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 5:50 p.m.[9]

Kennedy Family Mourns Michael Kennedy Who Died in Skiing Accident; Family Were Warned About

AP News [*](#)

He died of head and neck injuries after an accident on an Aspen Mountain ski slope on New Year's Eve. Kennedy, by all accounts an excellent skier, apparently lost control of one ski and crashed headfirst into a tree.

Kennedy had reportedly caught a snowpacked water bottle being tossed around as a makeshift football at the time of the accident. He and a number of family members and friends were on a slope for intermediate skiers called Copper Bowl, skiing at the end of the day when conditions often become icy.

“I was in the middle of the run about 15 feet away from him,” a 30-year-old New Yorker who spoke on the condition of

anonymity said in today's Boston Herald. ``All of a sudden I saw him hit. It happened in a microsecond."

Kerry Kennedy

Mary Kerry Kennedy (born September 8, 1959) is an American lawyer, author and human rights activist. She is the seventh child and third daughter of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel. During her 15-year marriage to former New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, from 1990 to 2005, she was known as Kerry Kennedy-Cuomo. She is the president of Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights, a non-profit human rights advocacy organization.[1]



Christopher G. Kennedy

Christopher George Kennedy (born JULY 4, 1963) is an American businessman, politician, and Chair of Joseph P. Kennedy Enterprises, Inc.[1] He is a son of former U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, a member of the Kennedy family. Kennedy served as Chair of the Board of Trustees for the University of Illinois from 2009 to 2015.[2] Until April 2012, he was also president of Merchandise Mart Properties, a commercial property management firm based in Chicago.



He was a candidate in the Democratic Party primary for Governor of Illinois in the 2018 election.[4]

Max Kennedy

Matthew Maxwell Taylor Kennedy (born January 11, 1965), better known as Max Kennedy, is an American lawyer and author. He is the ninth child of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel Kennedy.

Kennedy was born in New York City on January 11, 1965,[1] the ninth child of the eleventh children of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel Kennedy.[2] Kennedy was baptized as a Catholic by William Jerome McCormack at St. Patrick's Cathedral in front of a crowd of 200 people. He is named after General Maxwell D. Taylor, then U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam.[3] Kennedy was hospitalized in Bethesda, Maryland, at age 12 after he suffered an injury in an elevator accident at the Rockville home of his uncle and aunt, Sargent and Eunice Kennedy Shriver.

Described as "wild in his youth,"[5] Kennedy was expelled from Phillips Academy.[6] He graduated from Moses Brown School in Providence, Rhode Island in 1983,[7] and achieved sobriety in 1985.

Max Kennedy is an author who wrote a best-selling book on his father, "Make Gentle the Life of This: The Vision of Robert F. Kennedy.

CapeCod.com *

Kennedy graduated from Harvard College.[8] He then graduated from the University of Virginia School of Law.[9] In 1991, he married Victoria Anne Strauss, the granddaughter of Maurice "Moe" Strauss.

Douglas Harriman Kennedy

Douglas Harriman Kennedy (born March 24, 1967) is an American journalist. He is the tenth child of Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Kennedy, named in honor of W. Averell Harriman, a family friend and former governor of New York.

On NOVEMBER 20, 2012, Kennedy was acquitted of misdemeanor physical harassment and child endangerment charges in connection with a January 7, 2012 altercation with two nurses at Northern Westchester Hospital in Mount Kisco, New York, two days after his son, Anthony Boru, was born there.[3][4][5][6] Kennedy attempted to take his infant off the maternity ward for some fresh air, which two nurses said was against hospital policy, and who claimed that he physically assaulted them when they tried to stop him from doing so.[6][7] Kennedy was separately investigated by New York child welfare authorities following the incident, but social workers found no signs of child abuse in his home and declared the allegations unfounded in March 2012.



Rory Kennedy

Rory Elizabeth Katherine Kennedy (born DECEMBER 12, 1968) is an American documentary filmmaker and youngest child of U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Ethel Skakel. Kennedy has made documentary films that center on social issues such as addiction, nuclear radiation, the treatment of prisoners-of-war, and the politics of the Mexican border fence. Her films have been featured on many TV networks.



She was born in Washington, D.C., six months after her father was assassinated. Her mother chose the name "Rory" after the last king of Ireland Rory O'Connor who ruled in the 12th century.

On December 19, 1968 (a week after Rory was born), her mother took her to her father's grave at Arlington National Cemetery.[2] Kennedy's older brother Michael LeMoyne Kennedy was assigned as her godparent by their mother. In December 1997, she tried to resuscitate her brother Michael after a skiing

accident in Aspen, Colorado, which was fatal.[3] Friends of the Kennedy family said Rory and Michael spoke almost every day of their lives.

On AUGUST 2, 1999, Kennedy married Mark Bailey in Greece at the mansion of shipping tycoon Vardis Vardinoyiannis. Kennedy met Bailey in Washington through mutual friends after graduating from Brown University. The wedding was originally scheduled for July 17 in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, but was postponed after the plane piloted by her cousin John F. Kennedy, Jr. and passengers Carolyn Bessette-Kennedy (his wife) and her sister, Lauren Bessette crashed en route to the event. The tent erected for the wedding instead became a site for family prayers during the search for her cousin.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy Jr. (November 25, 1960 July 16, 1999), often referred to as John-John or JFK Jr., was an American lawyer, journalist, and magazine publisher. He was a son of the 35th U.S. president John F. Kennedy and First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy, and a younger brother of Caroline Kennedy. Three days after his father was assassinated, he rendered a salute at the funeral on his third birthday.

A Hispanic American assassin loyal to the USA
lost many friends to Fidel Castro communists in the
Bay of [capitalist] [shooting gallery] Pigs



According to his friend, Ruben Carbajal, in the spring of 1973, Morales talked about his involvement with the Bay of Pigs operation. He claimed [JFK and through formal delegate AG RFK] "Kennedy(s) had been responsible for him having to watch all the men he recruited and trained get wiped out [in Cuba]". He added:

"Well, we took care of that SOB [JFK], didn't we?"

[thought bubble] "That yankee cost me and the USA how many friends when no air support was called in for the rebels?" It was George H.W. Bush who was both organizing the Hispanic assassins group and at the same time the Operation Northwood

along with Operation Mongoose would blame fidel castro for the JFK assasination, averting blame for themselves while advancing their own agenda in the death of JFK.

American Legion

The American Legion, commonly known as the Legion, is a nonprofit organization of U.S. war veterans headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana. It is made up of state, U.S. territory, and overseas departments, and these are in turn made up of local posts. The organization was formed on March 15, 1919, in Paris, France, by a thousand officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces (A. E. F.),[1] and it was chartered on September 16, 1919, by the United States Congress.[2] The Legion played the leading role in the drafting and passing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the "G.I. Bill". In addition to organizing commemorative events, members provide assistance at Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) hospitals and clinics. It is active in issue-oriented U.S. politics. Its primary political activity is lobbying on behalf of interests of veterans and service members, including support for benefits such as pensions and the Veterans Health Administration.[3] It has also historically promoted Americanism, individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; peace and good will. [4]

Originally founded in 1920 by American veterans returning from WWI service in France, the group began as part of the **American Legion**. In 1960, the *Forty & Eight* broke away to become an independent veterans organization, which is still active today. Membership is by invitation among honorably serving or honorably discharged members of the U.S. Armed Forces. The group is devoted to upholding and defending the U.S. Constitution; to promoting the well-being of veterans, their widows and orphans; and to actively participating in selected charitable programs, including those that promote child welfare and nurses training. Are you a member of this group? Do you have other objects associated with it? The National Heritage Museum would love to hear about it in a comment here.

[The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library.](#)

Established in 1975 by the Scottish Rite Freemasons of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library tells the story of Freemasonry and fraternalism in the context of American history. Unique in

the nation, the Museum aims to be the “historical society” of American Freemasonry by collecting, preserving, interpreting and celebrating the history of fraternalism. We pay special attention to the history of the Scottish Rite and strive to serve the Masonic community.

French Foreign Legion

The Foreign Legion (FFL; French: Légion étrangère, French pronunciation: [leʒjɔ̃ etʁɑ̃ʒɛʁ], L.É.) is a part of the French Army established in 1831. Legionnaires are highly trained soldiers and the Legion is unique in that it is open to foreign recruits willing to serve in the French Armed Forces. When it was founded, the Foreign Legion was not unique; other foreign formations existed at the time in France.[7] The Foreign Legion is today known as a unit whose training focuses on traditional military skills and on its strong esprit de corps, as its men come from different countries with different cultures.

Consequently, training is often described as not only physically challenging, but also very stressful psychologically. French citizenship may be applied for after three years' service.[8] The Legion is the only part of the French Military that does not swear allegiance to France, but to the Foreign Legion itself[dubious - discuss].[9] Any soldier who gets wounded during a battle for France can immediately apply to be a French citizen under a provision known as "Français par le sang versé" ("French by spilled blood").[8] As of 2018, members come from 140 different countries.

Foreign Legion fighters are recruits of people who wish new identity through military service. People are not asked their real identities when they enlist, they are mercenaries with no official background and may on the run from other nations and their pasts. As long as they are young enough and fit enough they can engage in combat, often non uniformed guerilla warfare, and fight on behalf of the recruiting nations, often gaining citizenship and a replacement identity in doing so.

AUBAGNE, France (AP) _ Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander U.S. forces in the Gulf War, received two French military honors today at Foreign Legion headquarters.

Gen. Maurice Schmitt, head of France's armed forces during the war, pinned the medal of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on Schwarzkopf during the short ceremony. The medal, given for Schwarzkopf's military leadership in expelling Iraq's army from Kuwait, was given in the name of President Francois Mitterrand.

The Foreign Legion, meanwhile, admitted the U.S. Army general to its legendary ranks, awarding him the highest distinction for an outsider: Honorary Legionnaire, First Class.

"Your men are great," Schwarzkopf told Foreign Legion officers in French.

The Foreign Legion fought alongside U.S. paratroops in Iraq, securing the west flank of the allied offensive.

The Legion of Honor, created by Napoleon in 1802, recognizes outstanding civilian or military service by Frenchmen and foreigners. The rank of Grand Officer is the second-highest.

The US Military also offers pathways to US Citizenship through US Military service.

Another example of Morales indiscretion was allowing his photograph to be taken by Kevin Schofield at the El Molino restaurant on AUGUST 4, 1973. The picture appeared in the Arizona Republic with the following text: "Feted by friends at a fiesta Saturday was former American consul to Cuba, David Sanchez, left, who was in that country when Castro took over... In government service for 28 years, Sanchez is now consultant in the office of deputy director for Operations Counter-insurgency and Special Activities in Washington."

Soon afterwards Morales left the CIA. However, he continued to make regular trips to Washington. When asked about this by his friend Ruben Carbajal, Morales replied: "Oh, they run into some problems, I have to go up there and take care of them. These people never let go of you."



Google knowledge panel retrieved from [When did Martin Luther King visit seattle](#) and copied or modified to here

Martin Luther King Jr. came to Seattle in November 1961. The visit proved to be much more controversial than expected.

Even in our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God.[342][343]

In 1968, Senator Robert Kennedy became a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for the US presidency by appealing to poor, African American, Hispanic, Catholic, and young voters.[8] His main challenger in the race was Senator Eugene McCarthy. Shortly after winning the California primary around midnight on June 5, 1968, Kennedy was mortally wounded when shot with a pistol by Sirhan Sirhan.

 Murders of Chaney, Goodman, and Schwernerr retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

Remains of Chaney,
Goodman, and Schwerner
Located AUGUST 4, 1964



Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Steven Stucky's evening-long concert drama, August 4, 1964, was based on the events of that date: the discovery of the bodies of the three civil rights workers and the reported attack on two American warships in the Gulf of Tonkin. Commissioned to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Lyndon B. Johnson, it premiered to excellent reviews.[71]

The bodies of the CORE activists were found only after an informant (discussed in FBI reports only as "Mr. X") passed along a tip to federal authorities.[30] They were

discovered on August 4, 1964, 44 days after their murder, underneath an earthen dam on Burrage's farm. Schwerner and Goodman had each been shot once in the heart; Chaney, a black man, had been severely beaten, castrated and shot three times.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover initially ordered the FBI Office in Meridian, run by John Proctor, to begin a preliminary search after the three men were reported missing. That evening, U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy escalated the search and ordered 150 federal agents to be sent from New Orleans.[25] Two local Native Americans found the smoldering car that evening; by the next morning, that information had been communicated to Proctor. Joseph Sullivan of the FBI immediately went to the scene.[26] By the next day, the federal government had arranged for hundreds of sailors from the nearby Naval Air Station Meridian to search the swamps of Bogue Chitto.

During the investigation, searchers including Navy divers and FBI agents discovered the bodies of Henry Hezekiah Dee and Charles Eddie Moore in the area (the first was found by a fisherman). They were college students who had disappeared in May 1964. Federal searchers also discovered 14-year-old Herbert Oarsby, and five other unidentified Mississippi blacks, whose disappearances in the recent past had not attracted attention outside their local communities.[27]

The disappearance of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner captured national attention. By the end of the first week, all major news networks were covering their disappearances. President Lyndon Johnson met with the parents of Goodman and Schwerner in the Oval Office. Walter Cronkite's broadcast of the CBS Evening News on June 25, 1964, called the disappearances "the focus of the whole country's concern".[28]



Bill Clinton helps unveil Hubert Humphrey memorial at Minnesota Capitol retrieved from [By FREDERICK MELO | fmelo@pioneerpress.com | Pioneer Press](#)
[PUBLISHED: August 3, 2012](#) and copied or modified to here

On Saturday, AUG. 4, former President Bill Clinton joined Humphrey's sons Skip, Bob and Doug in unveiling a memorial statue of Humphrey before an audience of 1,000 on the Minnesota Capitol grounds. The 7-foot tall bronze statue sits near the intersection of John Ireland and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. boulevards.

Mondale called Humphrey the most influential political leader in Minnesota history.

Humphrey died in 1978, 14 years after engineering the victory of the landmark

( **1964 Civil Rights Act**, which ended segregation and racial discrimination in public education and federally assisted programs. The act also chipped away at laws in the south aimed at marginalizing black voters through special voter-registration requirements, setting the stage for the Voting Rights Act and other important civil rights legislation.

To get the Civil Rights Act passed, Humphrey, who was then the Democratic minority whip in the U.S. Senate, reached out to Republican Minority Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois and redrafted portions of the legislation to make it palatable across the aisle.

“He was convinced that racial segregation and Jim Crow was a stain on our democracy,” Klobuchar said.



From EdinLimbo@protonmail.ch Saturday, July 20, 2019 11:15 AM To The National Archives and Records Administration archives2reference@nara.gov

If the meeting with Thorkill Kristesnen predating the Nov 18 1963 meeting tied to the upcoming NOV 18 2nd Birthday of CIA created Barack Obama developmental psychology report, its analysis, and implications, Illuminati / Stone Masons may have disagreed about global plans.

The author of Mortal Errors ascribed no motive to Secret Service agent George Hickey. My theory of ROSECURATION (SIR HAN SIR HAN) AND OTHER MASONS (Scottish Rites) having it in for JFK and that tie to the fertilization of Obama by the illuminate could provide a theoretical state of mind which may have existed in Hickey



Quote retrieved from [South Bay Daily Breeze Blog](#) and copied or modified to here

Incorporated on Dec. 6, 1928, North American Aviation's formation followed the founding of the Boeing Company in 1916 and Douglas Aircraft in 1921. For its first few years, North American operated as a holding company, owning parts of many other aviation firms, including Douglas and General Aviation Manufacturing Corp. in Dundalk, Maryland.

In 1934, federal antitrust legislation required that the company give up its holdings in other aircraft companies. At that point, under engineer Dutch Kindelberger and designers Lee Atwater and J.S. Smithson, North American became an aviation manufacturer, moving into General Aviation's plant at Dundalk.

Its stay there would be temporary. After the company won its first airplane contract for 42 NA-16 trainers in 1935, Kindelberger began moving North American's manufacturing operations west.

He built temporary quarters in El Segundo near the southeast corner of Mines Field, more than a decade before it became Los Angeles International Airport. The company rented 20 acres there for \$600 a month. A permanent factory was finished on the site and occupied in January 1936, with 250 employees.

North American's location has been confused over the years by the company's use of an Inglewood mailing address. Also, it eventually would build facilities on property both in El Segundo and in the city of Los Angeles.

The NA-16 trainer, the first U.S. military plane to have an official model number, which would evolve into the BT-9 and then the AT-6 Texan, became an important aircraft in the training of American and British pilots. The company focused on such smaller planes at first, choosing not to compete with larger operations which could produce bigger, multi-engine planes.

These trainers became essential with the outbreak of World War II and the resultant need to train thousands of men quickly to become pilots. By the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, North American's employment had risen to 23,000 people, and it was producing more than 300 aircraft per month.

View of the B-25 final assembly line at North American Aviation's El Segundo plant in 1942. Photo: Alfred T. Palmer. Photo credit: Library of Congress.

In 1939, North American had begun developing a twin-engine bomber that eventually evolved into the B-25 Mitchell bomber. Named after the late air warfare pioneer Gen. Billy Mitchell, the planes went into production in 1939.

New B-25 bombers lined up for final inspection and tests at the flying field of North American Aviation. July 1942 photo. Photo credit: Library of Congress.

The B-25 became famous when Col. Jimmy Doolittle used them in his famous raid on Tokyo on April 18, 1942. Immortalized in the book and film “Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo,” The Doolittle raid was the first U.S. air attack on the Japanese mainland and was an important morale booster early in the war effort.

P-51 Mustang fighter planes being prepared for test flight at the field of North American Aviation in October 1942. Photo by: Alfred T. Palmer. Photo credit: Library of Congress.

Perhaps the company’s most outstanding wartime achievement was the development of the P-51 Mustang fighter. The plane grew out of Great Britain’s desire to purchase more P-40 Flying Tiger fighters from the U.S.

North American’s P-51 Mustang fighter plane in flight in October 1942. Photo by: Mark Sherwood. Photo credit: Library of Congress.

Lee Atwood convinced the British that North American could provide it with an even better fighter. A prototype of the proposed new design was rushed into production and first flew on Oct. 26, 1940. Britain had the planes in service by April 1941. Its first engine had performance problems, but once Rolls Royce engines began to be used in the P-51s, their superior performance made them one of the most important Allied weapons of the war. By war’s end, more than 5,000 P-51s were in service for the U.S.

Employees enter the North American Aviation manufacturing plant in El Segundo in this undated photo, circa 1942. Photo credit: Library of Congress.

A bitter strike hit the plant in June 1941. Because of the threat to national security, President Franklin D. Roosevelt considered the strike an emergency, and ordered federal troops sent in to safeguard the plant. A few months later, Roosevelt wrote in a Collier’s magazine article that the strike had been “inspired and directed by Communist forces, interested not in the advancement of labor but in the defeat and

overthrow of the United States.” The strike was settled peacefully with the signing of a new contract on July 1, 1941.

The ramped-up war effort led to the opening of additional North American plants in Kansas City, Mo. and Dallas, Texas in addition to the El Segundo plant. The Hollywood Park horse racing season was canceled in 1943 when North American leased out the racetrack to get more space for production.

A North American Aviation employee works on an airplane engine in this undated photo. Photo credit: Library of Congress.

The company turned out more than 40,000 airplanes during the war, including 9,498 B-25 Mitchell bombers, 15,586 P-51 Mustangs, and 15,498 trainers of various types. North American built 14 percent of all aircraft produced by U.S. manufacturers for the war effort.

The firm’s orders dropped off rapidly after the war ended, causing it to close its plants in Kansas City and Dallas. North American engineers already had been working with the new jet engine technology, and now that effort moved forward quickly with the company producing a variety of postwar jet fighter designs.

The company hit the jackpot with the F-86 Sabre Jet, the Air Force’s first swept-wing fighter jet. Its first test flight was in 1947, and it went into production in 1948. It would become the premier fighter plane of the Korean War, which began in 1950. North American expanded again, ramping up production in El Segundo and building plants in Downey and Columbus, Ohio to keep up with demand.

F-86 Sabres with their 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing “Checkertails” are readied for combat during the Korean War at Suwon Air Base, South Korea. Credit: USAF photo.

The company produced a variety of jet airplanes during the 1950s, including the F-100 series of fighters. It also presaged the space program with its development of the X-15 rocket research plane, whose test flights began in June 1959 and ran through 1968.

Starting in 1951, North American’s Downey plant also began developing and producing rocket engines for Atlas, Thor and Jupiter missiles during the 1950s, as well as the early Redstone boosters that would later be used for the first Mercury space flights. It formed a separate company, Rocketdyne, in Canoga Park, to produce rocket

engines. North American's Rocketdyne unit later would produce rocket engines that would power the Gemini and Apollo space programs, including the second stage rocket of the massive Saturn V that launched the Apollo 11 moon landing.

In September 1967, North American merged with the Rockwell Standard Corp. to become North American Rockwell Corp. In July 1972, it won the \$2.6 billion contract to develop the space shuttle at the Downey plant. In February 1973, the company officially was renamed Rockwell International Corporation.

Lightning strikes behind a B-1B Lancer during an evening thunderstorm, Sept. 9, 2010, at Ellsworth Air Force Base, S.D. Photo credit: USAF, Senior Airman Corey Hook.

After work on the B-1 Bomber program, another huge defense contract won by Rockwell, slowed in the late 1980s, the company began reducing its operations at its El Segundo facilities. Many of its employees were laid off in the aerospace industry downturn of the early 1990s. In October 1993, Rockwell announced it would shut down almost all its operations in the South Bay, transferring most employees to its Seal Beach and Downey plants.

In December 1996, Rockwell International Corporation's aerospace and defense divisions, including Rockwell's space systems unit, guidance systems firm Autonetics and Rocketdyne, merged with the Boeing Company and were renamed singly as Boeing North American Inc. The unit later was integrated into Boeing's Defense division. Rocketdyne was sold to United Technologies in 2005.

The buildings on the North American site in El Segundo were demolished after Rockwell left the South Bay so that the land could be sold. The Campus El Segundo development currently is under construction there.



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When Sirhan was 12 years old, his family immigrated to the US, moving briefly to New York and then to California. In Altadena, he attended Eliot Junior High School, followed by John Muir High School and Pasadena City College, both in Pasadena. Sirhan's father, Bishara, has been characterized as a stern man who often beat his sons harshly.

Sirhan never became an American citizen, retaining instead his Jordanian citizenship. [7] As an adult, he changed church denominations several times, joining Baptist and Seventh-day Adventist churches.[11] Then in 1966, he joined the occult organization Ancient Mystical Order of the Rose Cross, commonly known as the Rosicrucians.[12]

Rosicrucianism is a spiritual and cultural movement which arose in Europe in the early 17th century after the publication of several texts which purported to announce the existence of a hitherto unknown esoteric order to the world and made seeking its knowledge attractive to many.[1][2] The mysterious doctrine of the order is "built on esoteric truths of the ancient past", which "concealed from the average man, provide insight into nature, the physical universe, and the spiritual realm." [3] The manifestos do not elaborate extensively on the matter, but clearly combine references to Kabbalah, Hermeticism, alchemy, and Christian mysticism.[4]

The Rosicrucian manifestos heralded a "universal reformation of mankind", through a science allegedly kept secret for decades until the intellectual climate might receive it.



Google knowledge panel quoted here

In 1971, Sirhan was housed in the Adjustment Center at San Quentin State Prison. ... On AUGUST 30, 2019, SIRHAN WAS STABBED MULTIPLE TIMES by another prisoner. He was taken to a hospital where his condition was reported as stable. citing Wikipedia



THE MONROE FILES Marilyn Monroe was poisoned by JFK's bro Bobby who gave her drinks spiked with drugs, claims ex-LAPD cop retrieved from [The-sun.com](https://www.the-sun.com) and copied or modified to here

In a sensational new book, former detective Mike Rothmiller reveals evidence that Bobby Kennedy killed blonde bombshell Marilyn was hidden in the Los Angeles Police Department archives for six decades.

Rothmiller's revelations are told in 'Bombshell: The Night Bobby Kennedy Killed Marilyn Monroe' to be published on Thursday, JULY 8.

Talking to the Sun Online Detective Rothmiller alleges:

- Despite decades of denials, Robert Kennedy DID visit Marilyn's Los Angeles home to warn her to 'shut up' about her affairs with him and Jack Kennedy.
- They had a fight and Bobby Kennedy searched the house to find her diary. Kennedy then plied her with a drugged drink and she was dead by the time he left the house.
- Officers from LAPD's Intelligence division DID cover up the crime, making Marilyn's murder look like suicide.
- LA cops stole her diary, photo-copied its dynamite contents detailing her affairs with both Kennedys.

From his home in Arizona, Mike Rothmiller, told The Sun how he first discovered secret police dossiers on Marilyn Monroe's death in the LAPD Intelligence archive in 1978.

In those files, Detective Rothmiller also uncovered copies of Monroe's diary in which she wrote down her intimate thoughts and the times she had sex with the Kennedy brothers.

He says: "When I went into that unit I had no idea what was in there, nobody in the police department does except the guys who work there and the Chief of Police.

"Since 1932, detectives - who were not allowed to make any arrests - compiled hundreds of thousands of files.

"Those reports could be one paragraph or 1,000 pages.

"I was curious and started coming across famous names.

"I thought this was interesting. Why are they in files? Why was the President in a file in the Organised Crime unit?

“So I would go and find the reports and I would just start reading them.

“There were files on three Kennedys - the President, the Attorney General and their brother Edward.

"Those files were linked to others, just like a huge spider's web.

Those files revealed how LAPD had Marilyn under surveillance - installing listening bugs at her house in Fifth Helena Drive, Brentwood, and tapping her telephone.

OCID also kept secret files on Marilyn's friend and neighbour, British-born actor **Peter Lawford, star of the original Oceans Eleven, who was the Kennedys' brother-in-law.**

KBE Order



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is a British order of chivalry, rewarding contributions to the arts and sciences, work with charitable and welfare organisations, and public service outside the civil service. It was established on 4 JUNE 1917 BY KING GEORGE V and comprises five classes across military divisions, the most senior two of which make the recipient either a knight if male or dame if female.[3] There is also the related British Empire Medal, whose recipients are affiliated with, but not members of the order.

- GBE - Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
- KBE or DBE - Knight Commander or Dame Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
- CBE - Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
- OBE - Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
- MBE - Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Peter Sydney Ernest Lawford

From [Wikipedia](#) the [free](#) encyclopedia

Peter Sydney Ernest Lawford (born Peter Sydney Ernest Aylen; 7 September 1923 - 24 December 1984) was an English-born American actor, producer, and socialite, who resided in the United States throughout his adult life.

He was a member of the "Rat Pack" and the brother-in-law of President John F. Kennedy and senators Robert F. Kennedy and Edward Kennedy. From the 1940s to the 1960s, he was a well-known celebrity and starred in a number of highly acclaimed films.

Born in London in 1923, he was the only child of Lieutenant General Sir Sydney Turing Barlow Lawford, *KBE* (1865-1953) and May Sommerville Bunny (1883-1972). At the time of Peter's birth, however, his mother was married to Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Ernest Vaughn Aylen D.S.O.,[5] one of Sir Sydney's officers, while his father was married to Muriel Williams.[1] At the time, May and Ernest Aylen were living apart. May confessed to Aylen that the child was not his, a revelation that resulted in a double divorce. Sydney and May wed in September 1924 after their divorces were finalised and when their son was one year old.

Lawford's family was connected to the English aristocracy through his uncle Ernest Lawford's wife (a daughter of the Scottish 14th Earl of Eglinton) as well as his aunt Ethel Turner Lawford (who married a son of the 1st Baron Avebury). His aunt, Jessie Bruce Lawford, another of his father's sisters, was the second wife of the Hon Hartley Williams, senior puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, Australia. A relative, through his mother, was Australian artist Rupert Bunny.

David Low Hackett (NOVEMBER 12, 1926 April 23, 2011) was an American official.

Born in Dedham, Massachusetts, Hackett was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to head the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Later, **Hackett headed a study group for the establishment of a domestic peace corps group which later became AmeriCorps Vista. A friend of Robert F. Kennedy, Hackett helped with Kennedy's presidential campaign in 1968.** He served in the United States Army in Europe during World War II and then went to McGill University, completing a B.A. in 1950. Hackett lived in Bethesda, Maryland.[1] He was the inspiration for the character Phineas in A Separate Peace by John Knowles.[2] "It's clear that Phineas' house was 848 High Street," across from the Dedham Common.



RICHARD DRAYNE, PRESS AIDE IN KENNEDY CAMPAIGNS, DIES retrieved from [link](#) and copied or modified to here

Richard C. Drayne, 49, who was press secretary for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) for 10 years and worked in three Kennedy family presidential campaigns, died of cancer yesterday at his home in Washington.

Mr. Drayne was Kennedy's Senate and campaign press secretary from 1965 to 1975 and was a traveling press secretary in the 1968 presidential campaign of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.). **He later was campaign press secretary for R. Sargent Shriver**, the Kennedys' brother-in-law, who ran for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

After three years as a consultant in public affairs and telecommunications policy, Mr. Drayne rejoined Sen. Edward Kennedy as a senior adviser in Kennedy's bid for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination. Since then he had been with the CBS-TV Washington bureau as public affairs counsel.

Richard Charles Drayne was born Oct. 22, 1937, in Pittsburgh. He attended Georgetown University for a year and Pennsylvania State University for three years.

At Penn State he was managing editor of the university newspaper, where he met Patricia Evans, his wife-to-be, who also was on the staff.

He worked for about a year as a copy aide for The Washington Post and served in the Army from 1961 to 1963. Stationed in Korea, he worked on the Armed Forces Korean television network.

From 1963 to 1965 he was news editor for station WBZ-TV in Boston. He left that job to join Kennedy.

In addition to his wife, of Washington, survivors include four children, Michael Richard, Elizabeth Mary, Katherine Evans and Susanna Margaret Drayne; his mother, Mary Drayne, and one brother, Vincent Drayne, both of Pittsburgh, and one sister, Mary Drayne of New York City.



Sir David Ferrier retrieved from [Wikipedia](#) and copied or modified to here

Ferrier was born in Woodside near Aberdeen, and educated at Aberdeen Grammar School before studying for an MA at Aberdeen University (graduated 1863). As a medical student, he began to work as a scientific assistant to the influential free-thinking philosopher and psychologist Alexander Bain (1818–1903), one of the founders of associative psychology. Around 1860, psychology was finding its scientific foundation mainly in Germany, with the rigorous research of Hermann von Helmholtz (1821–1894), who had trained as a physicist, and of Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920). They focused their work mainly in the area of sensory psychophysiology, because it was the most rewarding for the approach based on the paradigms of experimental physics. Both worked at the University of Heidelberg. In 1864 Bain prompted Ferrier to spend some time in their laboratories.

On returning to Scotland, Ferrier graduated in medicine in 1868 at the University of Edinburgh. A few years later, in 1870, he moved into London and started work as a neuropathologist at the King's College Hospital and at the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Queen Square. The latter – now the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery – was the first hospital in England to be dedicated to the treatment of neurological diseases and has a David Ferrier ward named in his memory.

At that period, the great neurologist John Hughlings Jackson (1835–1911) worked in the same hospital as Ferrier. Jackson was refining his concepts of the sensorimotor functions of the nervous system, derived from clinical experience. Jackson proposed that there was an anatomical and physiological substrate for the localization of brain functions, which was hierarchically organized.

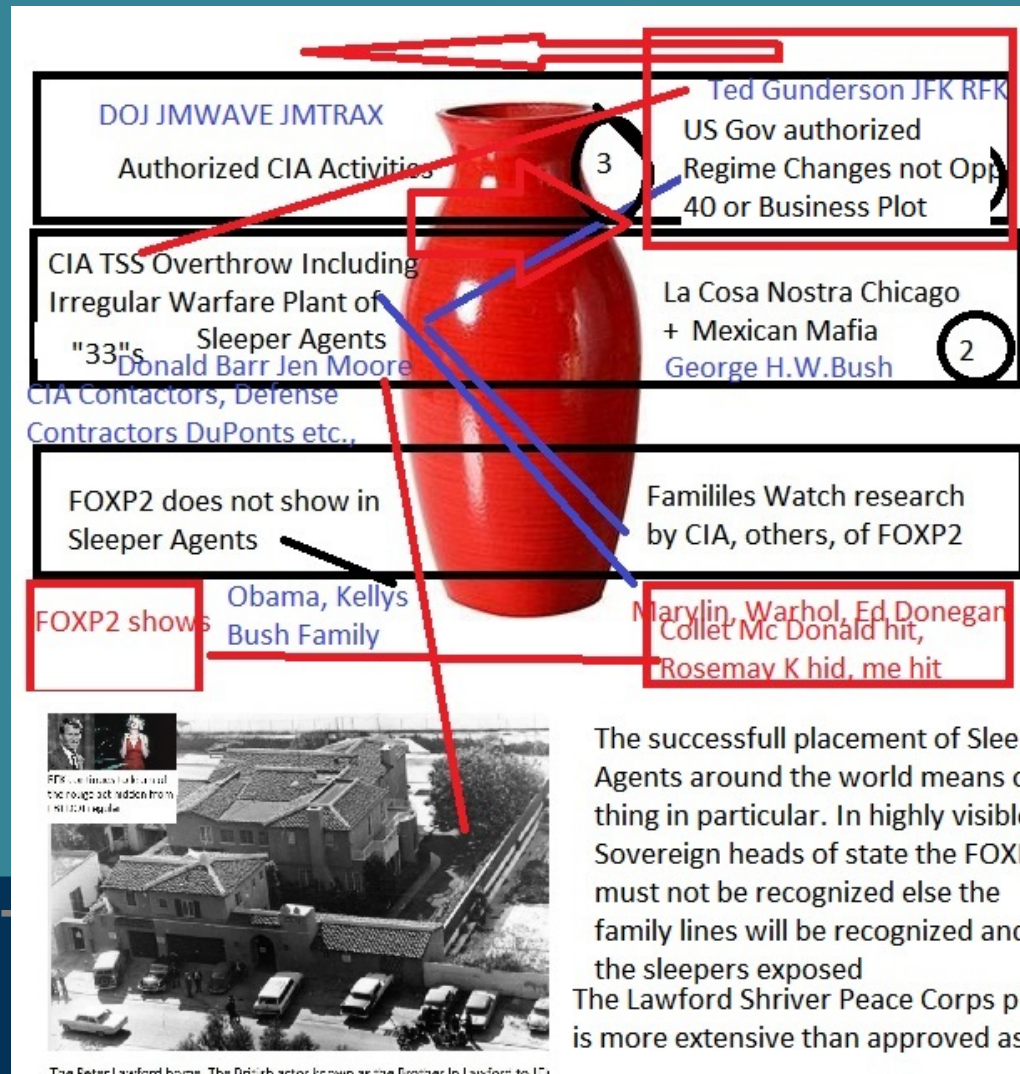
Influenced by Jackson who became a close friend and mentor, Ferrier decided to embark on an experimental program. It aimed to extend the results of two German

physiologists, Eduard Hitzig (1838–1907) and Gustav Fritsch (1837–1927). In 1870, they had published results on localized electrical stimulation of the motor cortex in dogs. Ferrier wanted also to test Jackson's idea that epilepsy had a cortical origin, as it was suggested by his clinical observations.

[This book](#)

Special Agent *In Charge* Ted Gunderson was a Model FBI Agent

Preparations to Be Together for an Unknown Period of Time (Hungarian is in the CIA Masonic Families watch certain family lines over time, but keep that activity secret. That is also though secret because of the other side of the vase at that level, 33 CIA using these family lines as sleeper agents for Britain if the FOXP2 gene is not detected at birth.



Ted L. Gunderson, hereby swear under the pains and penalties of perjury that the following statements are true and correct:

1. My name is Ted L. Gunderson. I am tire owner and operator of Ted L. Gunderson & Associates, an international security and consulting firm based out of Santa Monica, California. I am currently a licensed private investigator in the state of California. I have performed private investigation and security work for numerous individuals, companies, and governments worldwide since founding my firm in 1979. I have worked for, amongst others, F. Lee Bailey, Esq., The California Narcotics Authority by appointment of Governor Jerry Brown, The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Committee, and The 1979 Pan American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico by appointment of then U.S. Attorney Genera) Griffin Bell.

1960 to 1964 and the Mob

RFK Attorney General January 21, 1961 –
September 3, 1964 JFK assassinated November
22 1963

2. Previous to my work as a private investigator I spent nearly three decades in the F.B.I. Between 1951 and 1960 I was an *F.B.I. Special Agent*. In 1960 I was promoted as *a supervisor at F.B.I.*

Headquarters in Washington, D.C., where I was in charge of Organized Crime and Racketeering investigations covering 26 F.B.I. Field Offices nationwide. Following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I was re-assigned to *Special Inquiry White House Matters at F.B.I. Headquarters*. In 1965 I was promoted again to Assistant Special Agent-In-Charge of Internal Security and Anti-Terrorism of the F.B.I. New Haven, Connecticut Field Office. In 1970 I was promoted to Assistant Special Agent- In- Charge of the F.B.I. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Field Office.

On July 12, 1972 I successfully negotiated with two terrorist hijackers of National Airlines Flight 496 for the release of 19 passengers at Philadelphia International Airport. In 1973 I was promoted to Chief Inspector at F.B.I. Headquarters. I also served as Special Agent-In-Charge of the F.B.I. Memphis and Dallas Field Offices. I retired from the F.B.I. as Senior Special Agent-In- Charge of the Los Angeles Field Office of the F.B.I. with over 700 employees and a budget of over 22 million dollars in 1979. *

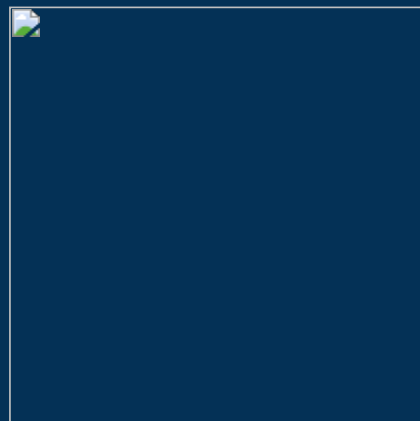
Though the Ted Gunderson page here does not appear on PatriotOrTraitor.com I have added that color scheme to match him in his mission and his murder to the mission and murder of Jen Moore both of whom found their life histories on a matter of world events would cross both their public and private sector work.

Although Ted Gunderson died in retirement he was murdered in connection with his government job and the lawfull performance of that office in defense of the United States and NWO victims such as myself.

Born: November 7, 1928, Colorado Springs, CO Died: July 31, 2011

Born November 7, 1928, Colorado Springs, CO, likely knew of or had connections to Missile Command and Cheyenne Mountains, Aurora.

He asserted the FBI CIA and others were poisoning and Gangstalking him.



Since his retirement from the FBI in the 1979, Gunderson has been a Southern California- based private investigator. He is most noted for his defense work on the murder case involving former Army physician Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald.

The ex-FBI official's comments represent the most compelling testimony to date indicating that "black operations" of the federal government are dedicated to waging a covert war of terror and persecution targeting American citizens.

"Based on my thirty years' experience and research, I have determined there are thousands of victims who have been targeted by an illegal U.S. government rogue criminal enterprise - military intelligence, probably, tied into CIA and FBI and so forth - that is active 24 hours a day throughout the United States," Gunderson stated in an October 2008 speech posted last fall on YouTube.

[youtube.com/watch?v=o6MRciqml9I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6MRciqml9I)

NOTE: It appears that the link to the Ted Gunderson YouTube video has been sabotaged. Please search "Ted Gunderson" and "YouTube" and look for the link to his speech at the Gulf Symposium. I believe this is more blatantly illegal and malicious interference with telecommunications by operatives of Lockheed Martin, under contract to U.S. Homeland-mil-intel, or another entity representing the agencies, commands and corporations of the U.S. fusion center network.

TARGETED JUSTICE

HOME LATEST NEWS VIDEO INTERVIEWS WHAT YOU CAN DO
TECHNOLOGY LEGAL LEGAL ACTIONS CORPORATIONS
MEDICAL HANDOUTS & FLYERS PUBLIC OUTREACH
DEFUND THE CIA RICHARD LIGHTHOUSE VIDEO TESTIMONIES

DeFund the CIA

"The CIA and FBI "are behind most, if not all terrorism,"

— Ted  Jensen, former FBI Chief

"All roads of government corruption, lead to the CIA."

— Richard Lighthouse

The CIA has a long history of helping to kill leaders around the world

<https://www.theguardian.com/> 

According to North Korea's ministry of state security, the CIA has not abandoned its old ways. In a statement on Friday, it accused that the CIA and South Korea's intelligence service of being behind an alleged recent assassination attempt on its leader Kim Jong-un. [Fidel Castro displays murder plot headline Close but no cigar: how America failed to kill Fidel Castro]

The attempt, according to the ministry, involved "*the use of biochemical substances including radioactive substance and nano poisonous substance*" and the advantage of this was it "does not require access to the target (as) **their lethal results will appear after six or 12 months**".

... the US never totally abandoned the strategy, simply changing the terminology from *assassination* to *targeted killings*, from aerial bombing of presidents to drone attacks on alleged terrorist leaders. Aerial bomb attempts on leaders included Libya's Muammar Gaddafi in 1986, Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic in 1999 and Iraqi president Saddam Hussein in 2003.



- "The CIA formed ISIS." - Wayne Madsen, former Naval Officer and NSA Officer
- "The CIA is funding ISIS through secret Swiss Bank accounts." - Dr Scott Bennett, Army Intelligence Officer
- "There is no al-Qaeda. The so called al-Qaeda that we see are actually with Mossad & CIA ...**trained mercenary gangs**" - Robin Cook, British Foreign Secretary
- The CIA and FBI "are behind most, if not all terrorism." - Ted Gunderson, former FBI Chief
- "The CIA owns everyone of any significance in the major media." - William Colby, former CIA Director (Dead under suspicious circumstances trying to out the Family Jewels program)

Free Masons promote political participation

Upon graduating from Georgetown in 1968, Clinton won a Rhodes Scholarship to University College, Oxford, where he initially read for a B.Phil. in philosophy, politics, and economics but transferred to a B.Litt. in politics and, ultimately, a B.Phil. in politics.[20] Clinton did not expect to return for the second year because of the draft and so he switched programs; this type of activity was common among other Rhodes Scholars from his cohort. He had received an offer to study at Yale Law School, Yale University, and so he left early to return to the United States and did not receive a degree from Oxford.[11][21][22]



Patomic Fever

**Beware catching Potomac
Fever**Robert UnderwoodFor PDN *
carried in USA Today

Potomac Fever is that overwhelming sense of attraction to power by crossing the Potomac River into Washington D.C. It's that invigorating

feeling that you are at the center of power and a potential mover and shaker. You look at the monuments, visit the Capitol Building and go to the museums. You don't think you are Franklin Roosevelt or Ronald Reagan, but you start to think you know them.

Jul 24 1963 Bill Clinton Meets President John F. Kennedy through the *American Legion* free masons program *Boys Nation*



Bill Clinton and Cohen were among 100 teenage boys representing their home states in an American Legion program, Boys Nation. They spent a week in Washington visiting with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, holding mock elections, debating issues and passing legislation.

David Dean Rusk (February 9, 1909 - December 20, 1994) was the United States Secretary of State from 1961 to 1969 under presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. He had been a high government official in the 1940s and early 1950s, as well as the head of a leading foundation.

Born to a poor farm family in Cherokee County, Georgia, Secretary of State Dean Rusk graduated from Davidson College and was a *Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University*, where he immersed himself in English history and customs. After teaching college in California he taught at Mills College he became an army officer in the war against Japan. He served as a staff officer in the China Burma India Theater, becoming a senior aide to **Joseph Stilwell**, the top American general. As a civilian he became a senior official in 1945 at the State Department, rising to the number three position under Dean Acheson. He became Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs in 1950. **In 1952, Rusk left to become president of the Rockefeller Foundation.**